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ARMY RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN DEBT ISSUE

PY060201 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (NA) -- By means of a communique released today after a meeting of high-ranking Army officers, the office of the commander in chief of the Army indicated that "it feels that it is indispensible that all contracted international obligations be respected."

The unusually harsh and categoric communique was released at approximately 2000 tonight at the office of the commander in chief of the Army at the end of the talks which major generals held this morning and afternoon with General Cristino Nicolaides. Herewith the text of the communique:

The meeting of high-ranking officers of the Army took place at the Libertador Building, headquarters of the Army, under the presidency of Gen Cristino Nicolaides, commander in chief of this service, on 5 October.

The meeting served to discuss the situation of the nation, and of the institution, and the following conclusions have been reached:

1. The Argentine Army wishes to ratify its decision to achieve the institutionalization of the nation in keeping with the opportunely established timetable.

2. This decision, which is shared by most Argentine people, is meeting the irresponsible opposition of certain sectors and persons who, using the renegotiation of our foreign debt as a pretext, have created an atmosphere of anxiety and skepticism which is seriously jeopardizing the institutionalization of the nation.

This destabilizing action has placed the country abroad in one of the most critical economic situations in its history, thereby forcing the implementation of extremely serious measures.

3. These foolhardy actions seek to plunge the Argentine society into a state of anxiety and insecurity by casting doubts on the principle of authority and mistaking prudence for weakness and common sense for lack of courage.

4. The Army feels that it is indispensible that all contracted international obligations be respected in keeping with our tradition.

5. In order to fulfill the established goals the Army is determined to fully bear its responsibilities and to resort to the means available to it in order to back up the implementation of all measures necessary to keep up the prestige and dignity of the nation, order, social peace, productive activities, and public tranquillity.

JUDGE ORDERS CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT RELEASED

PY052216 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 5 Oct (NA) -- Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer ordered, shortly before 1900 this afternoon, the release of Argentine Central Bank President Julio Gonzalez del Solar.

COURT OVERRULES PINTO KRAMER IN DEBT CASE

PY051825 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1440 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 5 Oct (TELAM) -- The Federal Appellate Court of this city today ruled that the Argentine Government has the right to appeal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer's decisions ordering a freeze on the renegotiation of Argentine Airlines' foreign debt. The Appellate Court's ruling came in response to a complaint appeal filed by the government when Judge Pinto Kramer denied the government the right to appeal his earlier decisions.

The court also asked Judge Pinto Kramer to forward the case portfolio so that it can immediately conduct the appropriate studies.

The Federal Appellate Court of Comodoro Rivadavia, presided over by Chief Appellate Justice Jorge Eduardo Irusta, is a reviewing court of federal cases heard at the lower federal courts of Rio Gallegos, Comodoro Rivadavia, Ushuaia, and Rawson.

LUDER PLEDGES USE OF ARMED FORCES IF 'NECESSARY'

PY022150 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Bahia Blanca -- Peronist presidential candidate Italo Luder said yesterday that "the constitutional government will use the Armed Forces in an emergency (brought about by subversion) any time it is necessary, because such is the government's duty and that of the Armed Forces."

Speaking on his arrival here to attend a mass rally, the candidate emphasized that "everyone must (nevertheless) understand that repression by armed and security forces must be carried out within (the framework of) the law."

Luder ratified his attacks on the recently issued amnesty law, stating that "if the country is currently suffering from the aftermaths of the anti-subversive war, it is because non-conventional methods were used."

The candidate assured that "the labour movement will influence neither the executive branch nor Congress."

He said the terms being used to reschedule Argentinas public sector foreign debt are "harmful of national sovereignty," but nevertheless pointed out that Argentina had requested that all disputes be tried by Argentine courts when the country granted Cuba a 200 million dollar loan in 1973.

At a rally held in downtown Bahia Blanca, attended by some 5,000 people, Luder assured his supporters of victory in the forthcoming elections, emphasizing that he is "betting on the Argentine people's political maturity." Lorenzo Miguel, the party's senior vice president, said that "it is Peron who will win once again on October 30."

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION TO ARRIVE 18 OCT

PY051332 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Deputy Marcos Domic, president of the Chamber of Deputy's International Policies Committee, has announced that a delegation of the Supreme Soviet will arrive on 18 October. Schedule of activities is being prepared for the Soviet delegation during their stay in Bolivia.

MINISTERS QUESTIONED ON ALLEGED SUBVERSIVE PLANS

PY051445 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The questioning of Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo, Foreign Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado, Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata, and Campesino Affairs Minister Simon Yampara about alleged subversive plans began yesterday. The questioning was proposed by the Nationalist Democratic Alliance [ADN] bloc of the Chamber of Deputies, a proposal that was later supported by deputies of the Socialist Party One, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, and the Socialist Party of Bolivia. The questioning will continue today.

The ADN has accused the Communist Party of Bolivia of trying to Sovietize Bolivia, and has also accused a faction of the Nationalist Movement of the Revolutionary Left, made up of militants of the extreme left, of organizing Bolivians for guerrilla training in Cuba.

REPORTS OF STRIKES BY TEACHERS, DOCTORS, MINERS

COB Appeals to Doctors

PY060204 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2306 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] La Paz, 5 Oct (EFE) -- Bolivian teachers today decided to begin an indefinite strike to demand from the government the adoption of economic measures that would benefit them, while doctors are continuing the strike they have been holding for the same reason.

The measure adopted by the teachers has stopped all activities in most elementary schools in Bolivia. However, a group of teachers, members of the La Paz union, decided to reject the decision of the Bolivian Teachers Federation and are carrying out normal activities in elementary and high schools in La Paz.

Regarding the doctors' strike, hospitals throughout the country are only staffing emergency personnel in view of the coercive measures adopted by the doctors. The Bolivian Labor Federation has called on the doctors' unions to discuss the possible suspension of the strike being conducted by doctors and nurses in state hospitals due to the serious effects is having on the people.

Miners Lift Strike

PY051757 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] La Paz, 4 Oct (AFP) -- Today Juan Lechin Oquendo, head of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), lifted the miners strike that has lasted for more than 1 week in seven state mining districts in demand of a basic salary. With the support of a miners conference in this capital, Lechin Oquendo accepted that the miners and government create a joint commission to study the miners demand. The COB leader said, however, that the miners will remain in a state of emergency until the mixed commission issues a report this week.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO ADDRESSES ECONOMIC MATTERS

PY060125 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2301 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Speech delivered by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo to the nation over national television and radio network on 5 October -- recorded]

[Text] Brazilian: Political parties and the press have been focusing their attention predominantly on the presidential succession issue. Though I admit its importance, and that it also deserves my attention, this issue must be put on a second level for the time being.

We are living through moments of great economic difficulties. We must concentrate our creative efforts on finding solutions to the problems stemming from the current economic crisis. The debates and controversies we are witnessing in view of the existing options are the logical results of democratic coexistence. I consider them to be healthy and necessary, because they are proof that the democratic institutions have been strengthened.

I am aware of all the alternatives and suggestions that have been presented. In view of this situation, and of the need to adopt practical solutions to the problems which are under study, I have finished a summary of the measures adopted in July 1983.

The objectives of the policy adopted will have to continue because the same problems also prevail. We will have to reduce the public deficit, fight unemployment, curb inflation, and restore economic growth.

The measures that must be adopted to achieve these objectives demand sacrifies from everyone. In all the discussions there is a point upon which everyone agrees -- that inflation must be curbed. There is a consensus regarding this issue-- that inflation must be reduced. We cannot continue with the escalation of prices, with the destruction of the purchasing power of our money, with the weakening of business activity. We cannot continue with the negative expectations of inflation, and this goes for the bread winners and the businessmen as well.

Regarding the foreign aspect of the issue, the solutions are being found with arduous and patient work. In the various contacts I have had with leaders of the industrialized nations since the speech I made to the United Nations, we have discussed the manner in which to strengthen our foreign financial position.

In the domestic field, we arrive at the proposal adopted through Decree-Law 2:045, which attacks three main causes of inflation: increases in the cost of labor, of rent, and of the credits for the purchase of houses.

Since then I have been witnessing the controversy existing among Brazilians regarding the options included in this decree-law.

In all countries that have had to face the same problem during the past few years, the people began the struggle through similar measures, and succeeded. This has happend even in countries with socialist or pro-labor governments. My democratic spirit seeks the road to dialogue, flexibility to suggestions, and the search for understanding the best options.

In compliance with my orders, the government has already begun a process of consultations with party members. A more egalitarian distribution of income, and the unavoidable sacrifices which the policy of struggling against inflation demands, will be more appropriately achieved with the help of the political society.

The government is gathering several suggestions and alternatives, trying to identify in the economic and labor sectors measures which will strengthen the instruments the nation has at hand to curb inflation and unemployment. The country is experiencing a real state of necessity. This situation demands the adoption of measures adequate to the seriousness of the period we are living through.

I have confidence that all the political forces will take up the challenge of the present times. It is imperative that they be united to the government to defend the common good and the national interests. Thank you.

BANKERS PROPOSE 9-YEAR DEBT REPAYMENT PLAN

PY052341 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Government sources yesterday confirmed the report released by the GLOBO Television Network program "National News" that Brazil could be given 9 years to repay its foreign debt, according to a proposal under discussion between the Brazilian Government and international creditors in New York. The country proposes the granting of 5 years of grace, during which it will pay only the interest, and 4 years to pay the debt.

Central Bank President Alfonso Celso Pastore, who is leaving for Washington today to meet with bankers and with IMF Director Manager Jacques de Larosiere, also confirmed the report that the country is negotiating an extension of the deadline. According to Pastore, the idea is to pay the $5.5 billion which is due in 1984 plus the $6.5 billion which is due this year in this new period.

Havana: Negotiations Not Concluded

FL051300 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Brasilia -- (Alfonso Celso), president of the Brazilian Central Bank, last night denied that his country has achieved a renegotiation of its external debt, which amounts to more than $90 billion -- the largest in the world. Thus, (Celso) denied press reports that indicated that his upcoming trip to the U.S. capital is linked to the conclusion of the negotiations for repaying the debt.

UK PRESSURES BUT BRAZIL STILL REFUSES STOPOVERS

PY051449 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0247 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Brasilia, 3 Oct (EFE) -- A foreign Ministry spokesman told EFE today that, as President Joao Figueiredo promised Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone last July, Brazil will continue to refuse to authorize British military planes to make stopovers in Brazilian territory en route to the Malvinas Islands.

During a telephone conversation with Bignone, Figueiredo gave him assurances that Brazilian bases will not give operational support to British planes en route to the Malvinas, adding that the Brazilian Government will authorize them to land only in the case of a proven emergency or for urgent humanitarian reasons.

The British Sunday newspaper THE OBSERVER stated in its latest issue that London is putting pressure on Brasilia to secure a refueling base for its planes in Brazil.

The publication thus justified Britain's refusal to support the recent international loans totalling $11 billion which were promised to Brazil during the recent joint IMF-World Bank meeting held in Washington.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman refused to confirm these pressures, arguing that it was only a press version.

Today, the newspaper O GLOBO quotes sources at the Foreign Ministry and at official banks that these pressures do exist as reported by THE OBSERVER. However, the sources said that Figueiredo's government will not yield to them.

UNEMPLOYED LOOT MARKETS IN SAO PAULO: TWO SHOT

PA042132 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Six Sao Paulo supermarkets have been looted by hungary unemployed residents while two women have been shot by the owners of a grocery store which had been looted four times in less than 2 weeks.

Most of the supermarkets are protected by armed guards hired by owners because the police are unable to stop the widespread looting taking place. More than 200 such incidents occurred in Sao Paulo in less than 24 hours.

POLICE, PROTESTERS CLASH IN RENEWED VIOLENCE

Carabineros Arrest 66 Marchers

PY051919 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] During two incidents which occurred last night, Carabineros personnel arrested 66 people, according to an official report released by the militarized police.

The report adds that 40 people who were participating in an unauthorized march were arrested in San Bernardo. The march was initially held by dismissed copper workers from El Teniente mine but other people had also joined.

The other 26 detentions took place in the (Pedro Salceda) square in Conchali District where a group of people bearing signs with political slogans and [word indistinct] was obstructing the traffic. When Carabineros personnel arrived at the square and asked them to disperse peacefully, the people hurled stones at them.

10,000 March in Santiago

PY060240 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Carabineros and security agents today resorted to firearms to break up a so-called Youth for Life and Democracy demonstration which hundreds of young people staged tonight along downtown's Bulnes Avenue in Santiago.

The violent incidents took place when groups of opponents to General Augusto Pinochet's regime tried to put out the Torch of Freedom on the altar to the fatherland, barely 100 meters away from La Moneda Palace, according to AFP correspondents.

The police also used teargas bombs and nightsticks against the demonstrators and arrested some 30 of them, mostly university students.

Approximately 10,000 youths met in downtown Santiago in what was the first rally of this kind authorized by the Chilean military government in 10 years. The rally, held merely 300 meters away from La Moneda Palace, was attended by hundreds of delegations from all trends of the opposition to the military regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet.

During the meeting of the youths, marked by a fighting spirit and a total rejection of the military regime, slogans such as "Bread, Jobs, Justice, and Freedom;" "Workers and Students Forward" and "Salvador Allende, Present, Now and Forever" were heard. Incidents were still taking place near the presidential palace at 2130 local time (0130 GMT).

MINEWORKERS PRESS TO RESUME MARCH ON SANTIAGO

PY052335 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The president of the union of El Teniente mineworkers, Eugenio Lopez, has noted that the march that the laid-off mineworkers were trying to stage from Rancagua to the Labor Ministry headquarters in Santiago, has not been authorized.

Lopez reported on this fact after he and another leader, along with the CTC's [Confederation of Copper Workers] attorney, held a meeting with Santiago's intendant this morning. Lopez reported that the ban on the march was conveyed by the intendant's aide (Patricio Kelly). After the meeting was over, Lopez told the journalists about its outcome:

[Begin Lopez recording] Well, we held a meeting with (Patricio Kelly), the intendant's aide, and thereafter with the intendant himself, whom we told that ... [Lopez changes thought] first we reported on the abuse that the mineworkers were subjected to yesterday; the savage manner in which our people were treated. The beatings and the raid on the gymnasium that had been made available to us for getting the march started ... [Lopez voice fades out] [end recording]

Lopez indicated as well that he would file a court claim because a recurrence of these actions cannot be ruled out. With regard to the ban on the march, Lopez noted: [begin Lopez recording] With regard to the march, we told him that the copper workers, just as we did 10 years ago, will get to Santiago. We asked him, a few days ago, about staging the march. Unfortunately, the intendant did not indicate his preference concerning streets or routes, so that now the only thing left for us is to gather this afternoon, at 1600, in Plaza Bulnes to finally reach Plaza Almagro, where a demonstration that has been authorized will be held. At Plaza Almagro I will also be one of the speakers, so the copper workers will be present at this demonstration. [end recording]

For his part, the president of the Confederation of Copper Workers, Rodolfo Seguel, said that yesterday's repression against the mineworkers in San Bernardo reached unbelievable levels, without any provocation from the latter. [Begin Seguel recording] The brutal manner in which they were beaten upon arriving at the railroad station and later at the Railroad Workers Union offices here is something really unbelievable. How scared these people are; as we only had come to the Railroad Workers Union offices in this area and then to this church, where we are now. But there was no march at all. There were no shouts, nothing at all. What there was indeed, was a terrible beating. This is what the people are concerned about, and this is what the union leaders are concerned about. I do not know. I cannot explain why they have so savagely beaten our people, without any provocation at all. [end recording]

It was finally reported that, despite not being able to get to the Labor Ministry in Santiago, the copper union leaders will deliver the letter that they have addressed to the labor minister, Hugo Galvez. In this letter they are asking that they be reinstated unconditionally.

CTC Leaders Question Seguel's Actions

PY051822 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Some sectors of the Copper Workers Confederation [CTC] have expressed regret over the political act organized by Rodolfo Seguel in Rancagua because it affects the talks being held with CODELCO [Copper Corporation] to obtain the reinstatement of the dismissed copper workers.

CTC leader (Humberto Barrera) made statements at the end of a meeting with CODELCO president Patricio Torres.

[Begin recording] [Barrera] I believe this is a hard blow because, while we are trying to find a solution to the dismissed workers issue, some people are carrying out actions that are totally opposed to the good intentions of the CTC and of CODELCO. CODELCO listened to all the claims made by the CTC during the meeting held with General Torres.

[Question] Who is carrying out these actions?

[Barrera] These actions are a mistake at the union level. We cannot be held responsible for the actions carried out by a few people because we are dealing with the issue of the dismissed copper workers, and these actions will by no means contribute to a solution. I do not approve of the marches because we are trying to resolve this issue, which is affecting over 400 families. The marches are not effective measures and we cannot play with the fate of the workers and their families. For this reason, the authors of these actions which seek objectives other than union gains should assume the responsibility for them, because they by no means represent the feeling of those of us who are trying to resolve the problems of the workers. [end recording]

OPPOSITION DEMANDS GOVERNMENT ANSWER PROPOSALS

PY051600 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Oct (AFP) -- Today the Democratic Alliance [AD], of the Chilean opposition demanded that the military regime give an immediate and specific answer to its recent proposals aimed at restoring democracy.

According to AD leaders, this answer is indispensable in order to continue the dialogue with the government to ease the social tensions that have led to the recent national days of protest.

But Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, who is acting as interlocutor in this dialogue with the AD, has noted that the dialogue is not a mechanism for making concessions. He also denied that his actions are not in contradiction with President Pinochet's position.

During the meeting that Jarpa held with the AD on 29 September, the AD proposed the holding of a plebiscite in 1984 to amend the 1980 Constitution to speed up the return to democracy.

General Pinochet, who plans to govern with this Constitution until 1989, said on Monday that the path has been established and he noted that the armed and police forces have sworn to fulfill this plan.

The president's statement, which was reasserted by his interior minister, was analyzed by leaders of the AD which groups republican rightists, Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Radicals, and socialists.

At the end of this study, the members of the opposition noted that the government must give a specific answer to the opposition's proposals. In this way the country may know the government's true intentions in holding the dialogue, and may see to what extent the government is truly willing to achieve the return of a real democracy.

The formal contacts between Jarpa and the AD started at the end of August through the mediation of the Catholic Church and after several national days of protest were held, which resulted in many dead and 3,000 arrests.

The AD, which originally requested Pinochet's resignation, plans to hold a march in Santiago on Tuesday, while the leftist People's Democratic Movement has called for a sixth national day of protest for 13 October.

GOVERNMENT BANISHES 16 DISSIDENTS TO SOUTH REGION

PY051912 Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Oct (AFP) -- The Interior Ministry reported today that 16 opponents to the Chilean military regime have been banished for 3 months to remote areas of the country. The majority of them have been sent to towns in the southern region of the country located about 500 km south of Santiago.

Last week, the Pinochet government applied this punishment against 20 persons who were arrested when thousands of homeless families took over empty lots located on the outskirts of Santiago. The authorities reported that these illegal settlements are part of a social agitation plan promoted by leftist and communist parties.

During their banishment, the dissidents must meet their needs by themselves and they must present themselves to the local police station daily for police control.

The government frequently orders the banishment of dissidents in keeping with a constitutional law that allows the president to enforce punishments without trial and without any court procedings.

HAVANA REPORTS PROTEST ACTIVITIES, REPRISALS

Firings Protested

PA042150 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The Chilean Human Rights Commission has reported that 27 people in that country have been sentenced to forced exile since Thursday. Among those affected are union leaders and several homeless individuals who occupied vacant lots in Santiago.

Meanwhile, a march has been planned for today by workers at the Rancagua copper mine to demand the reinstatement of more than 500 of their comrades who were fired for participating in anti-government protest campaigns.

Bomb Attacks in Santiago

FL051236 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile -- Three very strong explosions have seriously damaged bank facilities in the Chilean capital, although no one was injured. Two of the bombs exploded in the Espanol, Chile, and Santiago Banks [as heard], located on Vicuna Ave, an important Santiago thoroughfare, while the third bomb exploded in the Banco de Chile.

BETANCUR IN NEW YORK FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Addresses Assembly Session

PA060120 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1450 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Address by Colombian President Belisario Betancur at the 38th UN General Assembly session in New York -- live]

[Excerpts] We have harbored the illusion that, barring certain aberrant exceptions such as the Malvinas, among others, colonialism ended with World War II. Nations emerged that demanded the right to produce and to take their products to the market; but the cold war organized them into a clientele that competed on both sides for unheard of things, such as receiving just prices for their products, or being given technology and credit. This competition, plus the weakness of the weak and their inability to relate to each other, kept the prices of oil and of basic products down.

The first blocs of developing countries emerged with the detente of the 50's in an effort to transcend the dilemma between capitalism and socialism via an independent path. With the dissemination of the West, the underdeveloped world took that route and the discovery of modernization came about: Japan, Germany, Korea, and China bear witness to this. Their incomprehension was paid for fully, and without forewarning. The world is simpler than it seems, and oil prices, a reparation within the world economic system that should have been agreed on gradually, marked a new order. This is what we Colombians want to achieve by placing ourselves in an equidistant position, characterized by coexistence within the Nonaligned Movement, which is currently under Mrs Gandhi's charismatic guidance.

We wish to be neither satellites nor dependent on or the enemies of anyone. This position held by Colombia has been rooted in our foreign policy from the time of the foundation of our nationality, when Liberator Bolivar called for universal balance. Well, while retaining our friendships if they are based on respect, dignity, ideological pluralism, the rejection of colonialism, and democracy, we think that the time has come for the new international cultural order proclaimed by that African visionary of Negritude, Leopold Sedar Senghor -- a spiritual adventure to which I warmly invite you.

Never before has man held in hands as much technology that was designed for his well-being; yet never before has he been so far removed from applying it toward the achievement of that well-being.

We are witnessing a revolution in the concept of human resources, and we must avoid the idea known as electronic apartheid. Like the other countries in the geostationary orbit area, Colombia is aware of its privileged position. However, we are not planning to become exclusive beneficiaries of a resource that is of priority importance to the areas under its influence; a resource needed for peace and development which is alien to exploitation for destructive purposes or for purposes that violate national sovereignties or worldwide stability.

A continent that is exiled from the communications media, banned from the attention of the powerful, and now the epicenter of situations that, one way or another, turn us all into actors in its drama is stirring only a few hours distant from this headquarters. The problems of Central America and the Caribbean did not emerge suddenly, as if until yesterday they had been filled only with cumbias and sones [Latin musical rhythms] about their prosperity.

From the moment of its independence, the region has engaged in an arduous march toward types of real democracy, in which development has been outstripped by colonialistic boastfulness. But there is a potential in the souls of our peoples, in the awakening of our famished children; it is only that their creativity is interrupted by types of interference that are foreign to their aspirations.

Central America is an example of structural problems, the solution to which is a task for its people and only them, within the sovereign framework of its own character and its institutions. This is the idea behind the Contadora Group's actions, which are an effort, first, to fill a vaccuum and to move closer to regional peace, based on the unified objectives of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia and on the explicit support of all of the Central American countries; and second, to work toward a time when each country can decide its own fate. Violence, tension, incidents, backwardness and injustice all point to a crisis in which coexistence and self-determination have been forgotten and in which the superpowers shamelessly intervene, while in the fields the peasants abandon their crops to take up foreign weapons, thus digging their own graves.

In a joint effort that the world has come to know as the Contadora philosophy, we heads of state -- with the cooperation of our foreign ministers and advisers -- diagnosed the situation; called for an understanding among the parties; sought dialogue, agreements, and compromise formulas; and knocked on the doors of the powerful in search of peace.

For this same purpose, on17 July I and the presidents of Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela signed the Cancun Declaration, which contained specific suggestions in which we reiterated our search for peace, democratic institutions, respect for human rights, and social justice. We also addressed the world's heads of state, for whose support I now wish to express my gratitude, as well as for the encouraging voices of Pope John Paul II, and of numerous members of the international community.

Contadora has understood that its mission as a herald of peace in Central America accords with UN goals and, within the context of a Security Council resolution issued in April 1983, it wishes to facilitate the mission entrusted to the secretary general by providing information on the process of securing peace.

Let us work together for a single race -- the human race; a single language -- peace; and a single purpose -- progress. Thank you very much. [applause]

Criticizes Arms Race

PA051705 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] New York -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur stated last night that he doesn't understand how his U.S. counterpart, Ronald Reagan, can express support for the Contadora Group and at the same time increase his military actions in Central America.

A reporter asked him how he viewed the situation and the president said: I don't understand it. We have entered a crazy race, and I hope the guy running the nut house doesn't go crazy too.

Betancur spoke to reporters shortly before inauguarating an exhibit of Colombian paintings and books held at the Colombian Center in New York last night.

In his talk with newsmen, Betancur criticized the arms race by the superpowers. He said that they spend more than $1 million a minute on weapons and a very small part of that crazy spending could finance health and education programs for the entire underdeveloped world. However, the superpowers are moving forward in that crazy race.

He noted: What we are doing in Colombia, which isn't a military or economic but a moral power, is promoting persuasion to see if the crazy attitude of the superpowers has a limit. Otherwise, we will have a slaughter that will wipe out humankind.

Discusses Contadora Proposals

PA052147 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] United Nations -- President Belisario Betancur today defended the efforts made by the Contadora Group to achieve peace in Central America and added that dialogue, not arms, should be used to attain that goal. He also described protectionism as one of the most unjust forms of discrimination, and warned that the global balance of power cannot be maintained exclusively on the basis of the superpowers' destructive capacity.

The Colombian president's speech before the 38th UN General Assembly was well received by delegates from the 153 countries representated in that organization.

Here is Leonel Torres with more details on President Betancur's trip: [Torres] Following his brilliant speech at the General Assembly, the Colombian president gave a press conference which he used to make an important announcement. He announced that Central America and the Caribbean are now on the doorstep of peace. He added that at the request of the UN Security Council, the Contadora Group will present a document outlining the basis for peace in Central America either at the end of this week or at the beginning of next week. This document, which was drafted by the Colombian, Venezuelan, Mexican, and Panamanian foreign ministers, is the result of consultation with the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean. He explained that they all endorsed its various provisions. President Betancur pointed to this as a sign that peace is near, and that the Contadora Group has not failed.

The fact that the Central American question will be debated at the United Nations in no way poses a new obstacle, as the Contadora Group has faced many difficulties since its inception. Betancur told U.S. journalists that the Contadora Group's main achievement thus far can be seen in the fact that there is no war in Central America, and that each day which passes without war is not only an achievement of the Contadora Group, but of all mankind.

Asked about his talks this morning with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who heads the U.S. Government's Commission for Central America and the Caribbean, he said that they had both agreed not to comment on the topics discussed or the conclusions reached. He did, however, smile and say: You probably already know the results of that meeting, something which very often happens with confidential matters.

The president restated his belief that subversion has both objective and subjective dimensions, and added that the peace commission represented by the Contadora Group has proposed precise formulas to the governments of Central America and the Caribbean that will allow them to fight both the subjective and subversive factors. [as heard]

Betancur noted that the UN Security Council asked Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama to present definite formulas for the achievement of peace in the region, and that after a number of meetings, a final document was prepeared with the approval of the Central American countries. The Contadora Group presidents then consulted other heads of state, and the proposal is now generally accepted.

Betancur added that this document will be delivered to the United Nations either at the end of this week or at the beginning of next week and will be discussed at the next session devoted to a debate of the Central American problem.

OPERATION DISMANTLES GUERRILLA SUPPORT NETWORK

PA051702 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 30 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Report by Eduardo Carrillo]

[Text] Following a bloody guerrilla attack to take over the National Guard garrison in Cutufi, located in the northern part of the Apure State, the Colombian and Venezuelan Armies completely dismantled the network supporting guerrilla movements operating along the border, and discovered a large subversive training school.

According to official reports, the so-called "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia" (FARC), the "19 April Movement" (M-19), and the "National Liberation Army" (ELN) formed a common front with "Red Flag" [Venezuelan guerrilla group] to confront the Colombian and Venezuelan troops.

A commander of the Venezuelan San Cristobal 1st Infantry Brigade said the operation had highly positive results, as nearly all the men and women in the guerrillas' supporting network were arrested.

However, the identities of those arrested have not been disclosed, since one of them is a top ELN and Red Flag leader, who participated in the attack on the Cutufi garrison, in which an NCO was killed and 10 soldiers wounded.

The reports also mentioned the discovery of camps where kidnapped Colombian and Venezuelan cattlemen and merchants were secretly held by these groups, who obtained millions in ransom for their release.

Weapons, food, war materiel, and field equipment were also discovered, as well as support service papers and "secret documents" that had been half-buried by ELN and Red Flag guerrillas desperately fleeing from the military counteroffensive.

A large "guerrilla warfare" training school, where young people from the two countries were trained and later incorporated into these rebel groups, was also found. The guerrilla school operated on one of the mountains of the Paramo de El Tama mountain range. Manuals describing technological advancements in all kinds of weapons, as well as books used in political awareness, international revolutionary propagands, and other training materials useful in guerrilla training were confiscated.

The Colombian Army was highly surprised by the discovery of this training school, which was only a few hours away from Toledo municipality, in northern Santander.

According to military investigations by the two countries, one of the training instructors at this center is Wilder Cesar Silva, a former Tupamaro who joined the M-19. Because of the military secrecy on the subject, it was not possible to confirm if there had been any arrests.

Subversive Arms Traffic Reported

PA051928 Paris AFP Spanish 1723 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota, 5 Oct (AFP) -- The Army intelligence service disclosed here today that it has detected the arrival of weapons from Nicaragua and the Soviet Union for the guerrilla groups active in Colombia.

Most if not all of the shipments enter Colombia by way of the Atlantic and Pacific costs, after a stopover in the port of Colon (Panama), the Bogota newspaper EL TIEMPO reported today in a lengthy article.

According to the report, the arms trafficking network to Colombia was detected after the Army seized documents from guerrillas of the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

The report added that arms for the subversives also come in from the bordering country of Ecuador, and went so far as to indicate that materiel was purchased from a store in Rio Frio, Tulcan.

This materiel, according to the publication, consisted of 40 Astra revolvers, 40 Smith and Wesson revolvers, 50 Browning 9-mm pistols, 50 Smith and Wesson automatic pistols, and 20 submachineguns.

The report added that FARC has also imposed taxes on coca growers to permit the growers to work freely, but under strict vigilance. FARC, it concluded, seeks initially to set up an army of 15,000 men, and expand it with foreign support to 40,000 men in a few years.

M-19 Weapons, Explosives Seized

PA052009 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 1 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The Pacific Naval Force and the National Police today recovered 350 kg of explosives, weapons of various calibers, and ammunition that were stolen by a 19 April Movement (M-19) group from the Buenaventura military base, and captured five rebels.

Corvette Captain Jaime Suarez, the Pacific Naval Force operations commander, reported that the explosives had been stolen by M-19 members from the military base early on Friday, taking advantage of darkness and a lack of vigilance.

After a quick investigation, the security forces caught the guerrillas by surprise on the Gambao road, a few kilometers from Buenaventura post, as they were unloading the explosives used to make powerful bombs.

TEN FARC REBELS ACCEPT GOVERNMENT AMNESTY

PA052351 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 1 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Ten members of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) voluntarily accepted the amnesty provided by President Belisario Betancur's government by presenting themselves at the offices of Colombian Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez.

The rebels who came from the municipalities of Florian and La Belleza in Santander Department and from Otanche in Boyaca Department, arrived with their faces covered by hoods with the FARC acronym inscribed on them. The group, seven men and three women, read a communique to the press.

FARC Shoots Five 'Informers'

PO41622 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Tunja, Boyaca, Colombia -- Five people were shot to death by members of the 4th Front of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed forces of Colombia, FARC, in (Aguanegro), Boyaca Department.

According to 1st Military Brigade sources, a column of some 20 men arrived at that place and, after haranguing the locals with slogans related to their movement, headed for the homes of several agricultural workers, whom they shot after accusing them of being informers for the Army. The authorities have not yet revealed the victims' name.

COFFEE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CROP DISEASE

PA051359 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Sep 83 pp 1, 10C

[Excerpts] Hernan Uribe Arango, acting manager of the National Federation of Colombian Coffee Growers, FNDCC, said yesterday that "Colombia will have to learn to live with coffee rust forever, as this disease is ineradicable."

At a news conference yesterday at noon, Uribe asserted that the emergence of coffee rust in Colombia will not affect the coffee harvest already in progress, and that with the necessary precautions the effect on next year's harvest will be minimal.

More Cases Discovered

PA031227 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Manizales -- Six more instances of coffee rust have been detected in Chinchina municipality. An estimated 10,000 plants have already been affected by the disease. The new cases were detected in farms close to the one where the disease was first spotted 2 days ago. A group of experts is in Chinchina to evaluate the situation.

BRIEFS

COMPUTER SCIENCE COUNCIL -- A firm step toward consolidating the handling of data for government plans was taken with the creation of the National Council for Computer Science [Consejo Nacional de Informatica] under the leadership of former President Misel Pastrana Borrero. The council consists of Hector Ocha, director of the Data Processing Center; Alfonso Ospina Ospina, secretary general of the presidency; Ximena de Lleras, director of CAMINA [expansion unknown] Communications Minister Bernardo Ramirez; Jorge Ospina Sardi, chief of the National Planning Department; and manager of government agencies involved in science, technology and culture. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 16 Sep 83 pp 1, 16 PA]

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT DISCUSSES RENEGOTIATION

PY051910 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Central Bank President Jose Maria Puppo has said that Uruguay must arrive at a national agreement in economic matters in order to come out of the current situation. The Central Bank president made these remarks to El Espectador upon his return from the United States.

He indicated that it is necessary that the policies implemented by this government not be erased by the next administaration. The head of the Central Bank, who was somewhat pessimistic about the outcome of his contacts in Washington, said that certain conditions must prevail to reverse the current situation. He said: We must get others to buy from us, we must be allowed to sell, we must secure adequate prices, and the country's and region's debt must be rescheduled in more advantageous terms.

[Begin Puppo recording] Our domestic problem now is to wait for this rescheduling, but not to wait idly, but to prepare ourselves so that when it happens, we will be able to take advantage of it. I believe it is important that we approve permanent policies, that is, policies of long duration going beyond a government's term. This means that we are obliged to search for an economic agreement at the national level so that a policy implemented by this government will not be erased by the next administration, thus eliminating the advantages of a more or less permanent policy. If this is not accomplished, our future will be very difficult.

[Question] What was the impression in the United States at the arrest of the Argentine Central Bank president?

[Puppo] What can I say? This is difficult to explain to countries whose customs and behavior are so different from our own. It gave the image of a country which made many wrong decisions and a few sensible ones. I believe more wrong decisions than sensible ones. [end recording]

HAVANA NOTES ARREST OF OPPOSITION LEADERS

PA012148 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Three more political leaders of the Uruguayan opposition have been arrested by the military regime, while leaders of the parties approved by the authorities have accused General Gregorio Alvarez of obstructing the country's democratization process.

The three opposition politicians, all leaders of the Blanco Party, were arrested by police for their participation in last Sunday's protest movement, which was considered by many observers to have been a very serious warning of the people's opposition to the military government.

In Montevideo, the capital, the principal parties authorized by the government refused to resume talks with government authorities, since they feel conditions are not favorable for an exchange of ideas among the parties concerned.

Julio Sanguinetti, leader of the Colorado Party, expressed his concern regarding the dilatory tactics used by the military regime with regard to the realization of a democratic solution for Uruguay.

PRESIDENT OF PRI CALLS FOR PARTY UNITY

PA051437 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 1 Oct 83 pp 1, 6

[Article by Fidel Samaniego Reyes]

[Excerpts] The crisis affecting the country presages a political struggle, and because of this the national leadership of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) has called on all militants to renew their support of the party, and has warned that unity is their only means of maintaining power. The leadership also recognizes that internal pressures and subjective actions played a part in their recent defeats.

Meanwhile, the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), has said that "sectorial divisions among ourselves are not valid," the National Peasant Confederation (CNC) has requested that its alliance with the PRI go beyond mere words, and the National Confederation of Popular Organizations (CNOP) has pointed out that the country's situation demands greater coordination among these organizations.

These statements were made by leaders from different levels of the party in power, headed by their president, Adolfo Lugo Verduzco, during their regular national council in which -- finally and despite speculation -- no changes in the leadership were made.

The national executive committee report was presented to the assembly in an abridged form and in a sober style by Secretary General Mario Vargas Saldana. The politician from Veracruz said that in the last 10 months 895,000 citizens joined the party, and 12 state as well as 1,900 municipal boards of directors were renewed. There are 34,392 sectional committees, of which 12,037 were restructured. These figures, he added, force the bases of the party to take continual political action so that the data will continue to reflect reality, "and we won't fall into self-deception or fantasy."

The PRI Lost Because of Its Own Errors: Lugo Verduzco

Adolfo Lugo Verduzco made the final speech at the meeting. He said that because of its origins, structure, and spirit, the PRI is a national party of the masses, and it constitutes the only option to comply with the revolutionary program contained in the General Constitution of the Republic. Under current circumstances, he added, our party reaffirms its capacity and will to change, in order to continue complying with its responsibility in guiding the nation's destiny.

Lugo Verduzco added that the PRI and the government are together in the struggle against the crisis and in the country's structural transformation. We, therefore, reject militancy as a coverup for opportunism or as a means for enrichment in the shadow of the exercise of power.

Along these lines, Lugo Verduzco referred to the electoral defeats that the PRI suffered in the recent elections, which amounted to 7 percent of the local congresses and 5 percent of the municipalities, from a total of 1,046 position in dispute.

He recognized the "some of the party's candidates have been defeated in important positions in the country," and he explained why: "We have to acknowledge that within our selection methods there have been subjective attitudes, pressures from militant groups, and rigidities that usually come up in an internal struggle for nominations. Some candidates have not lived up to popular expectations. There have been ill-guided campaigns, and poor coordination among the managing committees and the candidates themselves."

Because of this, he said, the members of the PRI are obliged, every time the party requests it, to fight for the nomination of the best men and women as candidates, who in all cases should be citizens of proven militancy. He later pointed out that the entire party should work, "because only this way, in unity, suppressing personal and group interests in favor of the party's greater interests, will we continue to win and maintain power."

DE LA MADRID FORECASTS ECONOMIC RECOVERY

FL052250 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid today said that Mexico would see an economic recovery by next year and asserted that thereafter the economy will register a gradual but firm and sustained growth. In this context, he called on Mexicans to persevere and show enthusiasn, to keep from being overcome by the crisis, and to avoid letting negative attitudes create dissension among them.

The chief executive said inflation was the most serious problem faced by the country, but that we have been able to check it, unlike other countries such as Brazil and Argentina, which are currently registering an inflation rate of 150 and 300 percent, respectively. However, he said, prices cannot be frozen because it would cause a drop in production and a corresponding rise in unemployment, speculation, and black market goods, and would offer no protection to businessmen.

De la Madrid stressed that the government is, in turn, trying to support enterprises as producers and, according to the fundamental challenge of his administration's development policy, seek the creation of jobs. Along this line, he said, it is the responsibility of Mexican businessmen to cut costs, fight the tendency toward increasing prices, train workers, use modern technology, and make an effort to export more and increase foreign currency income.

The Mexican president also referred to other achievements of his administration, such as the improvement and noticeable gains in the foreign account by importing less and exporting more, the stability in the rate of employment, and the rebuilding of domestic reserves.

Miguel de la Madrid stressed that we are still very far from having completely overcome the crisis, and added that the government must take care to maintain the balance, risking constructive as well as destructive criticisms.

FRENCH EMBASSY ON THREATS AGAINST OIL TANKERS

FL051503 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0440 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico, 4 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- If the threats that the Nicaraguan counterrevolution has made against Mexico are carried out, a complete rupture will occur in Central America, the French Embassy in Mexico stated today.

Embassy spokesman Pierre Guignar stated that if the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) attacks Mexican tankers headed for Nicaragua, the efforts of the Contadora Group will fail and the way will be open for a confrontation in the area. An attack on Mexican ships could have an explosive effect of unforeseeable consequences, which would place in grave danger the already fragile equilibrium existing in the area, Guignar stated. He stressed that complete support of the Contadora Group's negotiations is indispensable to avoid consequences we might all lament.

With regard to counterrevolutionary raids on Nicaraguan territory, Guignar said that the Sandinist government has the right to attack invading forces, because it has the obligation to protect the nation's sovereignty. He insisted, nevertheless, that all provocations must be avoided and that dialogue must continue to be the basic instrument for achieving peace in Central America.

The French Embassy accepts the fact that there are foreign elements in the Central American conflict, explaining that this phenomenon appears wherever there is fighting, for which reason we must avoid provocations. There is always the danger that a spark will fly, setting off a war that will be hard to stop. Guinar reiterated that if the threats made against Mexican tankers are carried out, this will cause other countries to become involved.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN TOKYO

FL302101 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1940 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Ambassador Sergio Gonzalez Galvez today presented to the Japanese chief of state, Emperor Hirohito, the credentials accrediting him as the next Mexican ambassador to Japan.

Gonzalez Galvez, 49 years of age, was born in the city of Toluca on 11 July 1934. He began his diplomatic career in 1960, holding several important posts in the Foreign Secretariat.

Among the posts representing Mexico abroad, the most outstanding is his participation as observer on the Nicaragua-Costa Rica border for the Contadora Group, composed of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela.

NORIEGA DENIES COUP RUMORS WHILE IN CARACAS

PA052211 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Caracas, 5 Oct (AFP) -- General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, said today in Caracas that rumors of destabilization or a coup in Panama "are completely unfounded."

Noriega is here in Caracas to participate in the 15th Conference of American Armies along with colleagues from 22 countries of the continent.

Noriega said: "The rumors are completely unfounded. There is no destabilization. On the contrary, a process of consolidation is underway that will bring us complete democracy with the 1984 elections."

PARTIES, BAR ASSOCIATION, PAPER ON DEFENSE LAW

Popular Nationalist Party

PA051455 Panama City YA in Spanish 4 Oct 83 pp 4, 19

[Public letter to General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, from the Popular Nationalist Party; dated Panama, 3 October 1983]

[Excerpts] The Popular Nationalist Party has decided to issue this public letter to General Manuel Antonio Noriega, and through him, to the National Guard Staff and all the members of the institution, as our party has always felt that situations of collective interest should be discussed with the proper authorities so that our civic life will be based on dialogue and normality as this is what is best for the Panamanian people.

In a surprisingly hasty overnight action, the National Legislation Council has just approved -- with the president's sanction -- the Organic Law on the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, which gives the National Guard entities, powers, and facilities radically opposed to the letter, meaning, and concepts of national defense, public security, and the National Guard itself, as stated in Article 305 of the Constitution recently approved in a referendum by the Panamanian people.

Important articles in the new law create an armed force for the Republic of Panama, and the Panamanian public has a right to broadly debate them since they contain legal -- but unconstitutional -- bases for a large military machine, including the National Department of Investigations and Immigrations, as if the Republic of Panama, with its small territory and a population that has yet to reach 2 million, were one of the five military powers of the universe.

It is not necessary to go into detail on the enormous powers and excessive authority the law grants to the armed forces it is organizing. It not only violates constitutional order, but principles dear to the nation's legal order that give the Republic of Panama the status of a democratic, civic, and neutral state and of a peace mediator among nations of the world. Such powers and authority in the hands of the military forces are a threat to the simplicity, normality, and institutionality in which the Panamanian people have always aspired to live as a community.

Let us hope, General Noriega and all members of the National Guard (today transformed into the Defense Forces), that the law does not yield the tragic results that Panamanian civilians envisage without exaggeration, because if the gigantic armed force created assumes the role established in the law, many peaceful citizens will eventually choose the path of armed insurrection in a hateful and bloody civil war. The Popular Nationalist Party definitely does not want that to happen to our country.

As Panamanians and as a party, we invite all Panamanians currently wearing the military uniform to meditate and serenely think things over so that at this difficult moment in the history of Panama we can correct the dangerous dictatorial clauses of the law on which we are commenting so that collective misfortune, bloodshed, and death do not become a way of life in Panama.

Panama, 3 October 1983. Popular Nationalist Party Olimpo A. Saez, president; Ernesto Munoz Gamboa, first vice president; Jose Manuel Torres Ramos, secretary general; Melquiades Medina Anria, second vice president; Guillermo Rios Valdes, deputy secretary general.

PAPO, PDC

PA052006 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Oct 83 p 1-a

[Excerpt] The National Executive Committee of the People's Action Party [PAPO] has noted that in the face of the ominous consequences that the so-called organic law of the "Defense Forces of the Republic" will bring to Panama, it calls on every Panamanian man, woman, youth and adult to join the campaign of protests that will be carried out in the next few days to clearly reject the attempts to turn Panama into a police state.

PAPO urged all Panamanians to make October the "month of antimilitarism" and to step up the militant civilian struggle for democracy. A PAPO communique noted that 15 years of military regimes cannot smother the people's hopes for freedom and their struggle against the high cost of living, unemployment, the lack of housing, and administrative corruption, or their desire to determine their own destiny.

Meanwhile, Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has told LA PRENSA that "the Organic Law of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama is a serious mistake for the country's democratization and the true professionalization of the National Guard, because it intends to impose a military state within a civilian regime."

Arias Calderon said the approval of this law is the result of a foiled attempt by the revolutionary process to impose a politically militarized state through the 1972 Constitution. He added that this Constitution has served to harm and even usurp constitutional duties of the executive and legislative branches, reaching the extreme of jeopardizing human rights.

He noted that the law was issued secretly, thus showing that the government leaders resorted to a fait accompli, disregarding public opinion, without even calling for a consensus, because they feel that if the opposition wins in the 1984 elections, they won't be able to impose the unconstitutional and antidemocratic aspects of this law.

The PDC president said that Panama needed an organic law for the National Guard to promote its professionalization as regards discipline, the command structure, salaries, promotions, retirement, and military education; but in the present law, these aspects are insufficient and are jeopardized because of the unconstitutional and antidemocratic nature of some of its other provisions.

Bar Association

PA052313 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Oct 83 pp A-1, A-12

[Communique issued by the National Bar Association on 3 October 1983, concerning the National Defense Forces Law]

[Text] Communique to the Nation.

The National Bar Association shares the uneasiness and concern of the public in the face of the National Guard organic law, a bill that was approved with unjustified haste and inadequate consultation in the early hours of 29 September 1983.

We strongly disapprove of the way in which this important piece of legislation was passed, given the fact that it is supposedly in the best interest of the National Guard, a fundamental Panamanian state institution.

We declare that the aforementioned law improperly alters the Republic's institutional regime.

The president of the National Bar Association has been asked to appoint a special commission to make an exhaustive study of the effects that the organic law will have on the Panamanian legal and political systems. This commission will submit its report to the Board of Directors as soon as possible, and it will be given the sort of wide publicity that will allow it to serve as a source of guidance for the citizens.

Panama, 3 October 1983
Jorge Fabrega Ponce, president
Manuel Cupas Fernandez, secretary
Irene Stanziola de Vergara, assistant secretary
Jose Alberto Alvarez, vice president
Dennis Allen Frias, director

LA PRENSA Columnist

PA032141 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Oct 83 p 10A

["Without Rhyme of Reason" column by Mario J. de Obaldia]

[Excerpts] If we read the text of the Organic Law on the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama (particularly the portion concerning privileges) carefully, we are amazed at such amusing statements as: "enrollment in the Defense Forces is not compulsory." The more gullible citizen will say: "Wonderful! We are saved from compulsory military service. This is already a great achievement of Panamanian democracy." However, as the more gullible citizen continues to read, he will say to himself: "How foolish I am: Why make military service compulsory? After all, considering the prerogatives and privileges accorded the men in uniform, there will very soon be insufficient space to accommodate everyone seeking to join the Defense Forces."

The plain truth is that never before in history have we seen as many combined benefits, as many benefits granted to a specific group as Panama is giving its courageous soldiers. Everything, or nearly everything, is given to them. This is reflected not just in Article 2, which lists the departments comprising the Army. At this point, we can already note that they would be exercising a certain amount of authority at the Immigrations Department of the Ministry of Government and Justice.

Immigration is not the only area affected. If we carefully analyze Article 7, which outlines the duties assigned the Armed Forces, we will notice that in addition to normal military functions, the Armed Forces will have additional responsibilities, such as collaborating with the authorities in order to ensure respect for a compliance with individual and social rights and responsibilities. It seems to me that this begins to involve the purview of the judiciary, the Ministry of Government and Justice, and -- I would dare say -- of the municipal mayors. Coordinating measures to prevent and fight contraband is discussed. What, then, is the role of the Finance Ministry, with all its fiscal inspectors and its super-secret agents? To determine when its members will retire? What is the purpose, then, of the Social Security Fund, with all its auditors and statistics? Is it to grant administrative contracts, provide services, acquire real estate and carry out public works projects? And how about bidding as required by law -- will it apply to purchases and contracts? And exactly where does the Public Works Ministry stand?

This article stating that the enrollment in the Armed Forces is not compulsory is definitely bad news rather than good news.

MATUTINO SUPPORTS NORIEGA STATEMENT ON CONDECA

PA051720 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 3 Oct 83 p 4-A

[Editorial: "Panama in CONDECA"]

[Text] Some critics of the regime of President Ricardo de la Espriella maintain their position of questioning whatever is done in or outside the fatherland. They have not failed to criticize our country's presence at the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA] meeting that will begin today, 3 October in Caracas, and which will be just one more CONDECA meeting. [Sentence as published] According to the demarcations carried out by the military in the continent, Panama belongs to the Central American area.

The statement made by General Manuel Antonio Noriega to the local news media with regard to his participation in the CONDECA meeting should help clear up some concepts that could be erroneously interpreted because of the way they have been presented.

As Gen Noriega said, our country has belonged to that international organization for a long time, first as a mere observer, and later as an effective member, in compliance with the Panamanian people's will to make their voice heard in important matters, not only because we belong to this region from a military point of view, but also because it is necessary that Panama listen and say whatever it has to say at this 15th CONDECA meeting, which will serve to establish the strategies to be followed by the military organizations of the member countries. This has been the case at each of its historic meetings.

Costa Rica's absence from the meeting is also explained. The Costa Rican Government and people are busy with grave border problems. Nicaragua's absence is explained as well. Nicaragua ceased being a CONDECA member at the end of the Somoza regime.

It would be unthinkable to pretend that our country can turn its back on all problems, including the military problems in the continent, especially those happening near us. Doubts about the exclusive power of the president of the republic for determining Panama's position on problems affecting Costa Rica were also dispelled. Noriega's statement in this regard leaves no room for doubt, since the chief of our Defense Force was categorical and emphatic in stating that decisions of this nature can be made only by the president of Panama.

The characteristics of Gen Noriega's statement were: plain language, clear thinking, and a distinct tone of truth. This statement has served to explain, for now and for the future, the reasons for Panama's participation in CONDECA, as well as our position in that great American organization.

AUTHENTIC PANAMENISTS, MOLIRENA CONSIDER UNITING

PA041519 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Members of the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, MOLIRENA, visited Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid at his residence, the Arco Iris Farm in Boquete, Chiriqui, last Saturday. MOLIRENA was represented by Abraham Pretto, Gilberto Arias, (Tito Sitton), and Rene Crespo. For the Authentic Panamenist Party, Dr Arias was accompanied by Hildebrando Nicosia, secretary general of the party, and Miguel Angel Moreno Gongora. At the meeting, which was open to the press and which was covered exclusively by Televisora Nacional, MOLIRENA stated the need to consolidate the unity of the opposition parties, which would allow them to adopt positions in response to specific matters pertaining to the democratization process underway in the country.

Among these matters, MOLIRENA pointed out the need to make changes in the electoral code in order to allow dual residency, and the need for the opposition to select from each district its strongest candidates with the greatest chance for municipal positions, mayoralties, and legislative seats, although these selections would not necessarily be binding.

MOLIRENA pointed out that there are irregularities in the electoral census, such as the fact that 9,000 members of this party were not counted. Furthermore, there are 200,000 persons who do not have identification cards, and most of them belong to the opposition. Because of this, the MOLIRENA representatives said, the Electoral Tribunal should open new registers to correct these errors, which should have proper financial support and the needed time, even though it may require the postponement of the elections programmed for May 1984 for 1 or 2 months.

Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, however, pointed out that the people are asking for changes, and that the sooner these changes are made the better. MOLIRENA also proposed that the opposition design a government plan that could be used by the candidate who wins the election. They explained it is important that the Authentic Panamenist Party participate as the majority party in the opposition. In regard to this point, the Authentic Panamenist leader pointed out that any effort to unify the opposition is positive because the political and economic situation in Panama is very confused. The country is growing increasingly poorer, and there is not one person who knows for sure the total of the domestic and foreign debt. He suggested the creation of a committee of opposition parties to investigate the total public and foreign debt, and recommended that Kissinger's and Jeane Kirkpatrick's visit this month be taken advantage of to request aid from the United States.

The MOLIRENA leaders explained that the concept of unifying the opposition should not be centered around one person, but around the interests of the fatherland. In this regard, Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid agreed that a brief, concise, and well-worded document should be prepared calling for an aware national unification, under conditions set by the opposition parties, which could be signed by other political, business, union, and civic organizations.

The results of the 1 and 1/2 hour conversation among Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, members of the Authentic Panamenist Party, and MOLIRENA members, known as the Arco Iris agreement, are the following: The preparation of a document calling for an aware national unification; the creation of opposition party committees for the investigation of the domestic and foreign debt, and for electoral affairs matters; and the need to design an opposition government program to serve any candidate who wins the presidency in the next elections.

Arias Madrid on Unity

PA042345 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Diamantina Rivera Alonso interview with Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid at his home in Boquete, Chiriqui, on 1 October 1983 -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Rivera] Dr Arias, at the meeting with members of the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, MOLIRENA, a new concept in the unification of national awareness was discussed. Would you please explain this concept?

[Arias] I have always believed in unity and strength; unity brings strength. At criticial times such as those we are now experiencing, absolute unity is required. We need both physical and mental unity.

[Rivera] Dr Arias, several opposition parties, in one way or another, have suggested a merger with the Authentic Panamenist Party. Would this party -- the party you lead, which is the largest opposition party -- accept such a proposal?

[Arias] I have spent my entire life suggesting that. When I returned to this country from Miami back in 1968, I immediately toured the country asking for the help and cooperation of all political parties and even the government.

[Rivera] Dr Arias, how do you view the democratic process that is now being developed?

[Arias] It is a slow but necessary process. One must face certain difficulties in order to make it a reality. The first difficulty one encounters is work. Panamanians must get accustomed to work and feel the need to work. They must learn to recognize that unity is a prerequisite for survival in a world whose next few years will be very trying.

[Rivera] Do you feel that the necessary conditions for this democratic process exist?

[Arias] Absolutely. The people are suffering and we need unity.

[Rivera] Dr Arias, how do you feel about extending Ricardo de la Espriella's presidential term?

[Arias] A poll should be conducted to determine how the people feel. If the people want him, then it's up to them. Any common front must follow what the people want. The people's choice must be respected.

[Rivera] How do you view the political scene following General Paredes' resignation? How would you interpret his decision not to run for president?

[Arias] I see it as a normal development. When one encounters difficulties, one withdraws. It has nothint to do with what a person wants or does not want to do. Circumstances call for this kind of action, and the person involved must examine his conscience and make a decision.

[Rivera] Dr Arias, how would you describe the new law creating a national defense force?

[Arias] National defense -- the name sounds good, but the law must be reviewed article by article to determine whether it is truly appropriate.

[Rivera] Should you run for president and win, would you govern under this law?

[Arias] I can't say because I currently have no plans to run for president.

DE LA MADRID DISCUSSES C.A. CEASE-FIRE PLAN

FL052000 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1840 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- In Central America, the Contadora Group is basically seeking a cease-fire, the nonintervention of any country in the decisions of another, and the nonutilization of any territory to attack another. This statement was stressed today by President Miguel de la Madrid at a press conference.

He added that the Contadora foreign ministers would report to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar tomorrow on the progress of the concrete plan for peace negotiations in the region.

De la Madrid stressed that the goal is to have efficient economic cooperation among the countries of the area to avoid generating future conflicts owing to social injustice, poor economic activity, and unstable production.

President De la Madrid said Mexico has advocated before all world forums that political negotiation is the way to prevent the arms race and war. He noted that peace is the only vital need of nations which, like Mexico, have never aspired to become military superpowers.

HAVANA NOTES UNGA TO DEBATE CENTRAL AMERICA

PA051835 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The 38th General Assembly has agreed by consensus to include analysis of the Central American situation in its working agenda for the current period of sessions.

Representatives from Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela, and Colombia held the floor in debate prior to the approval. Nicaragua supported the motion, which was made by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, who proposed that the subject be included in the agenda, while the other Central American countries, as well as Venezuela and Colombia, opposed it on the grounds that it would hamper the regional negotiations being conducted by the Contadora Group.

The proposal was finally approved, and the central table announced that there will be another meeting of the assembly's general commission to determine at what point in the agenda the Central American issue will be discussed.

BELIZE

PRICE DELIVERS INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECH

FL041422 Belize City SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Sep 83 pp 3, 14

["Text" of speech by Belizean Prime Minister George Price on the occasion of the second anniversary of the independence of Belize, on 21 September at the Court House, Belize City]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency the Governor-General, My Lords, Honourable Ministers of the Cabinet, and members of the National Assembly, Excellencies of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, Mr Mayor and City Councillors, Officials and members of the Clergy, the Civil Service and military forces, Distinguished guests, friends from abroad,
My fellow Belizeans:

We welcome you to the second anniversary of Belize's independence. Let all of us celebrate the day here in Belize City, in Belmopan and in the towns and villages of all six districts.

To the private sector and its representative, we express our thanks for the address which states the problems that challenge us and points to their solution.

We also give thanks to the many governments and international bodies, Belizeans and friends from abroad, who in their kindness, friendship, and support have sent us greetings and well-wishes for the day. We need, and are grateful, for their continuing cooperation.

In the past two years, we have met the challenge to create a new society as we work to build the structures of a new and better Belize.

To those who claim our land and cause us needless worry, we hold out the hand of friendship. We ask that they respect and recognize our right to determine our future as a nation free and sovereign within the land and sea boundaries of Belize which existed even before the independence of Central America. For we wish to live in peace and harmony with all our neighbours of the region and with the nations of the world.

As we work the democratic process of our independence constitution, our foreign policy coincides with that of the Non-Aligned Movement. It is a policy of respect for the right of self-determination, of non-interference, and non-intervention in the affairs of other countries, non-violence and peaceful settlements of disputes.

Notwithstanding this foreign policy, geography, history, and reality make the United States of America and Mexico our natural allies.

In this period of the world's struggle for economic development and social progress, Belize became a member of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Belize also shares in the work and the benefits of the Caribbean Basin Initiative -- a programme launched by Canada, Colombia, Mexico, the United States of America, and Venezuela at Nassau of the Bahamas.

Since then the United States carried forward its programme and the work of its Agency for International Development, Canada increased its transfer of resources, and Mexico and Venezuela provided their joint oil facility. Colombia proposes to increase its cooperation.

By membership in international bodies, by co-operation with other nations, and by our presence at international meetings, Belize has consolidated its international status as a sovereign nation. This status helps Belize to ride the political, economic, and financial storm so that we survive as a nation.

As we enter the third year of our independence, let us continue to work and to develop the constitution of our independence and to continue meeting the challenge to create a new society.

Let us share the work with other nations to realize a fundamental transformation of international structures which would ensure a better life for all on planet earth.

This we do by joining in the global effort to achieve the objectives of the North-South dialogue.

These objectives are: (1) large-scale transfers of resources to developing countries; (2) an international energy strategy; (3) a global food programme; and (4) a start on some major reforms in the international system.

We are a peaceful part of Central America--a continent afflicted by the violence of civil strife. We share the anguish of their peoples and wish for better times for them and for us as we support the work of the Contadora Group of nations in its difficult task of restoring peace and prosperity in our region.

Because our foreign policy promotes non-violence and the peaceful means of settling disputes, we condemn the use of violence, especially the despicable type of violence which killed innocent victims of a commercial airliner destroyed by military power.

We shall continue to work and keep our house in order, conscious that development and progress are real, meaningful, and lasting when all the people benefit.

We must be and we must remain, one people, regardless of race, creed, or colour. We must continue to be a people and a nation with one flag, one government, one constitution. Let us unite to defend and preserve our treasures so that we survive as a sovereign nation and a free people.

Let both public and private sectors devote our resources, energies, and activities to ensure that all be afforded a fair share in the nation's wealth, that we might end poverty and ignorance, and offer every Belizean a dignified life.

In all our national endeavours to advance the work of continuing creation, let us obey the laws of God and the laws of our nation. For we are mindful that by faithfully doing our human duties we guarantee to others their human rights.

Unafraid and undismayed, we work to develop our resources for all to share. We dedicate ourselves to the creation of a new and better society. We are encouraged by the promise that holds good today as it did in early history.

A good and happy independence celebration!

Viva la Independencia de Belice!

Long live Belize's Independence!

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUA WARNED ON ATTACKS, TIAR INVOCATION

FL051138 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0358 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 4 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The United States and Costa Rica today warned Nicaragua that they will invoke the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) if Nicaragua again perpetrates another aggression. The TIAR, which was signed in Rio de Janeiro after World War II, allows the continent's armies to intervene in the defense of a country that has been attacked.

Costa Rica has protested to the OAS regarding a border incident with Nicaragua that took place on 29 September in the locality of Penas Blancas.

During today's meeting, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio termed the incident as a treacherous and cowardly action and he warned that if his country is attacked again, it will invoke the treaties that it deems necessary for safeguarding its sovereignty.

On his part, William Middendorf, the U.S. representative recalled that in the case of an aggression American countries have the TIAR, and he stated that his country will not tolerate an attack against Costa Rica or any other Central American country.

Volio termed as grotesque and irresponsible the statements made last Saturday by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, who asserted that the Sandinist Army will respond to the attacks against it that come from either Honduras or Costa Rica.

The Costa Rican foreign minister indicated that there are no armed groups, bands, or organizations in his country, and that, therefore, the Nicaraguan argument has no basis.

On his part, Edgardo Parrales, the Nicaraguan representative to the OAS, has asserted that if Costa Rica invokes the TIAR, it will only complicate a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict.

Parrales asserted that Nicaragua believes in San Jose's desire to remain neutral and that he understands the difficulties that it is having to face in order to control a vast common border. He also indicated that he knows that Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and other high-ranking officials are not happy with the situation that has been created by counterrevolutionary groups.

Volio on Right to Defense

PA060424 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Soon after his return from a short visit to Washington, Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez said that Costa Rica has earned the right to be defended by other countries if necessary.

Volio was satisfied with the statements he made before the OAS Permanent Council. He said he believed his statements made an impression on the Latin American delegates. I caused them to think about the seriousness of the situation, and the fact that it can affect Costa Rica's genuine democracy, which should be defended by the peoples of the Americas, Volio Jimenez pointed out.

He revealed that initiatives in the diplomatic and other fields will be carried out to attract the attention of the international community, so that it will come to our defense at the appropriate time.

Volio Jimenez referred to the fact that many countries are misinformed concerning the actual situation in Central America. Some newsmen even questioned him about Costa Rica's attitude regarding the border incident with Nicaragua. Although they did not intend any harm, they did not seem to realize the fact that Costa Rica's sovereignty is affected.

I tried to explain our country's actual situation to the OAS Permanent Council. We tried to alert the Latin American community, Volio Jimenez said.

Nevertheless, Costa Ricans must not make hasty decisions; we must think things over carefully. We must be convinced that we are doing the right thing, that we are defending a just cause, and let no one believe that we will meekly allow ourselves to be trampled upon, Volio Jiminez concluded.

VICE PRESIDENT TO VISIT EUROPE, U.S. IN OCTOBER

PA041940 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpt] During the last leg of his trip, [Costa Rican Vice President] Alberto Faith Lizano will visit Washington, where he will meet U.S. Vice President George Bush. This will be the fourth meeting of the two officials to discuss issues of mutual interest, since they have met on three previous occasions during this administration.

Faith Lizano, who is currently acting president, will leave on 14 October and, according to his program, he will remain abroad for about 13 days. The deputy foreign minister, the deputy health minister, and legislative Deputy Rodolfo Navas will accompany him during this tour. Fait Lizano explained there are no plans to include former President Jose Figueres, our country's roving ambassador, in the party. Fait Lizano leaves on the 14th for Europe and the United States.

NICARAGUAN DIPLOMAT ARRIVES TO TAKE POST

PA051710 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 27 Sep 83 p 7A

["National Summary" column]

[Text] Leonor Arguello, the new Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, arrived in the country last night. It is believed that she will present her credentials to President Monge and Foreign Minister Volio in the next few days. She replaces Rogelio Ramirez Mercado, who held the diplomatic post for 11 months.

Mrs Arguello served for some time as the Nicaraguan consul in New York. She was expelled from the United States recently in reprisal for the action taken by the Sandinist Government expelling members of the U.S. Embassy from Nicaragua who were charged with attempting to poison Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto.

SECURITY MINISTER REAFFIRMS COUNTRY'S NEUTRALITY

PA041652 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] We will not let Costa Rica become a no-man's land, as some want to do. Neither are we going to cede a single inch of our territory, Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano said yesterday. The minister said this after holding a meeting with the ministry's leading military chiefs, during which it was decided that the northern border will be reinforced with more men.

The minister clearly asserted that neither the operations of the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary groups nor the Sandinist elements' attacks will be tolerated on our national territory. The Security Ministry's scant economic resources will be used effectively in order to guarantee the country's neutrality. We will not condone violations by either the left or the right, Solano Calderon stressed.

Special Forces To Guard Border

PA051715 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The commanders stationed in the northern part of the country have held continuous meetings this week to discuss the actions to be taken in preparing the Special Forces that will protect the border with Nicaragua. This was reported yesterday by Francisco Tacsan, a senior official in the Public Security Ministry.

Tacsan said that the Costa Rican Government wants to reaffirm its neutral position within the bellicose situation in the Central American region. We want to reinforce our forces in the northern zone to prevent further attacks from foreign groups, be they leftists or rightists, he pointed out. The senior official also said that the person who will lead the Special Forces on the border with Nicaragua has not yet been chosen.

SOLANO INTERVIEWED ON SECURITY, NICARAGUAN THREAT

PM051426 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 30 Sep 83 p 6

[Interview with Costa Rican Minister of Security Angel Solano by Jesus Ceberio in San Jose; date not given]

[Excerpt] San Jose, Costa Rica -- Question: What are the most serious threats to Costa Rica's security?

Answer: We are in an explosive region where there is an interplay of extreme left-wing and extreme rightwing interests stirred up by the superpowers. Our lack of an army, which is a source of pride, has facilitated the action of foreign groups. Apart from this, there is a serious economic and social crisis, which has hit the middle and lower classes and which could be manipulated by extremist currents.

Question: But isn't it in everyone's interests that this country remain as it is, because in the final analysis it is the region's only refuge?

Answer: If I were a guerrilla or soldier in Central America, I believe that I would like it that way. However, it must be viewed in light of an overall strategy. What certain sectors want for Nicaragua, they want for us too. And the same can be said of the militarist regimes. For both sides, Costa Rica is a bad example.

Question: Some sectors express the fear of Costa Rica's experiencing a Lebanese-type situation. Is this a real danger?

Answer: When the public forces of order recently carried out a major sweep in Upala Province, where there had been clashes between Sandinistas and anti-Sandinistas, that is between Nicaraguans on our territory, we were trying specifically to prevent this from occurring. As long as the security forces can control the country, we can prevent it from turning into a battlefield for other people's disputes.

This is why I believe it is necessary to train and strengthen the police force, but we do not need to form an army. It is basically up to us to ensure that it does not turn into a Lebanon.

Question: How can one reconcile the principle of neutrality that you proclaim with Eden Pastora's presence in Costa Rica?

Answer: You must understand the tradition of asylum in this country, which has for years opened its doors to victims of persecution from both the left and the right, as in the case of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], though there is also a Farabundo Marti (Salvadoran guerrilla) center, and another for Chilean exiles. ARDE members have political scope to express criticism, but no scope for waging war.

Eden Pastora has been technically expelled from the country. Fernando Chamorro and Mr Aviles also had to leave. I am not sure whether military communiques constitute a military incursion.

Question: But it is no secret to anyone that there are farms in Costa Rica that have been converted into ARDE training camps.

Answer: The legal axiom exists that nobody is obliged to do the impossible. The principle of neutrality must be understood as the government's will not to permit its territory to be used to attack Nicaragua. This determination is confirmed by the following facts: one-fourth of the public forces of order are concentrated in the north, and 20 percent of the security budget is spent on supervising the border, even at the risk of neglecting the citizens' security. The results can be seen: A fortnight ago the government seized an ARDE motorboat carrying over 200 weapons, detained 21 persons, and prevented an attack on the Penas Blancas border post. During the year we have destroyed no less than 25 camps. When I tell you that we are not obliged to do the impossible, I wish to indicate that if Nicaragua, with 10,000 troops in the southern zone, cannot prevent the advance of the guerrilla forces, what can we do with little more than 1,000 men spread over a 320-km border, most of it inhospitable? The Sandinists accuse us of allowing aircraft to take off from here. Pastora says that we inflict more casualties on them than the Sandinists.

Question: Following the commotion created in connection with the Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA] case, in the end Gregorio Jimenez was simply accused of possessing false documents. Could the Sandinists not accuse you of acting too hastily, before assembling the evidence?

Answer: Statements were made that may have been inopportune. But the information provided by the Spanish police regarding Gregorio Jimenez' record and his own statements to the Directorate of Security led to his being charged with that conspiracy. The point is that this is a country based on law, and statements to the police carry no legal weight. In this case there were undoubtedly more political than strictly legal factors. Hence my desire to entrust it to the judiciary.

Question: A few days ago in Limon a trial took place in connection with a clash between Salvadorans. Does the fact that this case caused much less of a scandal than that of the ETA member imply that Costa Rica sees Nicaragua as the greatest threat to its stability?

Answer: The Costa Rican people are the enemies of extremism and regard what is happening on our borders with anxiety. It would be incorrect to tell you that particular anxiety does not exist regarding Nicaragua's conduct, especially bearing in mind that our country devoted itself to securing Somoza's overthrow. Both those of us who supported the Sandinist revolution supported the original blueprint. We believe in the need for changes in the economic and social structures, but we also believe that the program's 10 points must be observed: free elections, political pluralism, a mixed economy, respect for human rights. Of course, there is fear in Costa Rica about the possibility of the establishment of a Marxist regime, because Marxism is expansive by nature. But there is also the fear that something similar to what has happened in El Salvador or Guatemala could occur. We do not wish to point to Nicaragua as our principle enemy, nor do we want them to think that of us. If that were to happen, we would be only a step away from reintroducing an army.

HAVANA NOTES POLITICIANS ON ISSUES WITH NICARAGUA

Deputy on Counterrevolutionary Presence

PA052352 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] (Carlos Maria Chajud), a deputy from the ruling National Liberation Party of Costa Rica, has said that his country's neutrality toward Nicaragua should be real and not merely confined to words. He added that the San Jose authorities are continuing to deny evidence that counterrevolutionary bands are active in Costa Rica near the border between the two countries. (Chajud) visited the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan frontier as part of a multipartisan commission from the Legislative Assembly that inspected Penas Blancas, which was attacked on 28 September by counterrevolutionary forces coming from Costa Rica.

In recent months, the presence of anti-Sandinist camps and personnel in Costa Rica has been confirmed. Small airplanes operating from such bases recently bombed parts of Nicaragua. The Costa Rican Government, however, refuses to acknowledge these incidents. In this regard, according to observers, General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command, met recently with President Luis Alberto Monge to discuss the possibility of stationing a unit trained in the construction of highways and airports in the northern zone on the border with Nicaragua. The observers warn that this might be the first step toward increased U.S. military activity in Costa Rica.

PVP on U.S. Activities

PA051949 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party, PVP, has accused the United States of resuming actions aimed at making his country a base for operations against Nicaragua.

In an extensive analysis of the situation between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, Mora Valverde accused the U.S. Government of using every means available to encourage a military invasion of Central America and a rupture of relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The Costa Rican political leader pointed out that the CIA, government officials, and counterrevolutionary groups stationed in Costa Rica are actively participating in these plans against the region, and that there are at least 40 training camps for mercenaries in that Central American country.

EL SALVADOR

COPREFA ON UNIFIED TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

PA050258 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Communique released by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA -- Date not given]

[Text] The terrorists have openly admitted that foreign powers are involved in the aggression against El Salvador. There is no doubt, according to spokesmen for the Colombian terrorist group ELN [Army of National Liberation], that the armed struggle is advancing throughout Central America, that it has been victorious in Nicaragua, and that it will triumph in El Salvador.

The leaders of the ELN have declared that Latin American subversive groups are now united. This unified organization includes the ELN and the M-19 [19 April Movement] from Colombia, the Red Banner from Venezuela, the Salvadoran FMLN, and the Maoist Shining Path Movement from Peru. There was a top-level meeting of terrorists in Esmeraldas, Ecuador, where the future coordination among these groups was announced, and a Latin American front was launched with the participation of the Colombian, Ecuadoran, Salvadoran, Peruvian, and Venezuelan terrorists. The first example of this coordination came during the attack on the military post at Cutufi on the Colombian-Venezuelan border, an operation carried out by the ELN and the Red Banner from Venezuela.

This alliance was confirmed by Colombian terrorists Ernest Ocampo and Nicolas Diez, who were kidnapped by an ELN unit. Following their release, they provided details concerning this alliance for death and destruction.

Colombian Armed Forces Commander General Gustavo Matamoros has said that leftists in several Latin American countries have organized a coalition and have begun to conduct joint actions.

In an interview published in Bogota's EL TIEMPO newspaper, Matamoros noted that the Latin American front includes the FMLN, the Shining Path, the ELN, the M-19, and the Red Banner. This confirms that the war which Salvadorans are living through is nothing more than an act of international communist aggression that is seeking to destabilize democratic regimes throughout Latin America and particularly in El Salvador. The acts of terrorism against El Salvador, by Cuba and Nicaragua, have been unveiled at last. What was formerly secret and hitherto learned only through intelligence reports or verbal slips by Marxist officials such as that by D'Escoto in Panama during a Contadora meeting is now admitted and shouted from the rooftops.

The plan of aggression against El Salvador is being implemented by terrorists who come from various places in El Salvador and whose actions are being coordinated by the Latin American front, which is supported materially and politically by Cuba and Nicaragua.

ARMY, GUERRILLAS CLASH IN FOUR DEPARTMENTS

PA050153 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] According to official reports, violence has again flared up in four departments in El Salvador. The main outbreaks of fighting have occurred since early this morning in Cuscatlan, Usulutan, San Miguel, and Morazan Departments.

In San Vicente, at approximately 0700 today, members of the leftist FMLN attacked a bus travelling from San Vicente to Zacatecoluca. The bus was carrying some members of the Armed Forces, as well as civilians.

According to the authorities in Tecoluca, San Vicente Hospital officials reported that during the clash with the Armed Forces members on the bus the leftist killed a civilian and seriously wounded 14 others. The most seriously injured was a 7-year-old girl, who was wounded when several shots were fired at the bus in the Canton El Arco sector, 1 km from Tecoluca, on the road to Zacatecoluca. According to official sources, traffic between San Vicente and Zacatecoluca remained interrupted as of noon as a result of counterinsurgency actions launched by military units since early this morning.

Heavy shelling was reported in the area of El Cumbo Hill, where leftists also took positions the previous evening in order to attack the Jiboa sugar mill, located on the road from Zacatecoluca to San Vicente. Thus far there are no reports on casualties in the clash between the Army and the guerrillas. Both sides were still engaged in combat at noon. Members of the Armed Forces were attempting to restore order on the road to the south.

In addition, rebels attacked the military positions and, in particular, the troops guarding the bridges on the Pan American Highway in Jucuapa, Usulutan Department, approximately 115 km southeast of San Salvador.

Sketchy reports from San Miguel and Usulutan Departments have confirmed that Jucuapa was occupied early this morning by FMLN rebels. No reports are available on the number of casualties or the damage inflicted by the guerrillas in their occupation of Jucuapa, one of the most important localities in Usulutan Department.

It has also been reported that in Santa Maria, in Usulutan Department, as well as in (El Guayquin) and Concepcion Batres, the rebels began to seriously harass military units patrolling this sector this morning, while in Cuscatlan the rebels again occupied the already abandoned village of Tenancingo, 25 km northeast of San Salvador. During the previous weekend, the village's 218 residents abandoned the few houses still standing in Tenancingo because they were afforded little protection, according to the refugees who arrived in Cojutepeque and Santa Cruz Michapa during the past few hours. Santa Cruz Michapa, where Tenancingo refugees have been moving, has encountered serious shortages of medicine and food because international humanitarian organizations have offered very little assistance to the more than 500 refugees in the area, most of them women, children, and the elderly.

Guerrillas Take Over Jucuapa

PA060129 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Raul Beltran report -- live or recorded relay]

[Text] With the purpose of providing more detailed information on the serious events that have been taking place since early this morning in Jucuapa Province and in San Buenaventura, in Usulutan Department, we present this report to our listeners, particularly those with relatives in Jucuapa.

This is a full report, obtained from reliable sources in Jucuapa: FMLN leftists withdrew from the town of Jucuapa this afternoon. They had remained there for several hours after neutralizing the 21 soldiers guarding the village. Official reports state that two National Guard sergeants were killed, and that three others were seriously wounded in today's early morning clash.

In San Salvador, a ranking Justice Ministry spokesman confirmed to Radio Cadena YSKL that the FMLN guerrillas, after occupying Jucuapa, approximately 115 km southeast of San Salvador in Usulutan Department, opened the doors of the Jucuapa prison, freeing 85 inmates being held there on various charges. The Justice Ministry spokesman told YSKL that all the prisoners fled as soon as the guerrillas opened the doors. He also gave us a detailed report on the status of the 85 prisoners who were released by the guerrillas in Jucuapa.

The spokesman said that 24 are convicted criminals serving terms of more than 30 years; the other 57 were awaiting trial in different courts throughout the eastern part of the country on charges ranging from manslaughter to homicide.

Adding to the report, the leftists abandoned the towns of Jucuapa and San Buenaventura this afternoon, retreating to the nearby mountains as Armed Forces counterinsurgency units were preparing to enter Jucuapa. Thus far, we do not know whether there were any civilian casualties during the heavy exchange of gunfire that erupted at approximately 0200.

Two Civil Guardsmen were killed, 3 others were seriously injured, and 21 were captured by the leftists. Of these, eight are National Guardsmen, while the others are from the Salvadoran Army.

The situation in Jucuapa has returned to normal, and we repeat that there have been no reports of civilian casualties.

Attacks Hinder Electoral Preparations

PA060039 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Central Electoral Council spokesmen have reported to YSKL that the latest guerrilla attacks on villages in San Miguel Department have increasd the number of municipal buildings that have been destroyed to 16. Only a few villages still have active municipal files, they said.

They added that this makes it especially difficult to prepare electoral registeries, because some 60 municipal buildings in the eastern, paracentral, and central parts of the country have been destroyed.

The spokesmen added that despite this problem and despite the government's failure to provide promised funds for hiring additional personnel, they are making every effort to prepare a reliable electoral registry.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS FMLN MILITARY ACTIONS

FMLN Forces Occupy Jucuapa

PA050414 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Report by Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo from the FMLN's Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front in El Salvador on 4 October actions -- live relay]

[Text] After several hours of combat, troops from the Guillermo Posadas Battalion under Commander Silvio de Jesus Argueta of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade occupied Jucuapa, a village located a few kilometers from San Miguel.

Our forces seized 38 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition of various calibers from the enemy in this clash, and took 21 prisoners, who were released in the presence of members of the International Red Cross and the Green Cross. The enemy suffered eight casualties. The following properties belonging to the oligarchy in Jucuapa were destroyed: the Bank of Jucuapa, and a large number of bags of coffee beans from the Humbert Coffee Processing Plant, which were burned.

On the same day, another military unit under Commander Danilo destroyed the electrical powerline and three powerline posts between Calle Nueva and Llano el Coyol, along the coastal highway. This action left a large part of eastern El Salvador without electricity.

Another military unit occupied the villages [words indistinct] after a brief action.

We regret to have to report the death of our heroic Companero [words indistinct], who was in command of a [words indistinct].

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

FMLN Occupies San Antonio

PA050416 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpt] On 4 October, FMLN forces occupied the village of San Antonio, in Morazan Department, where the paramilitary forces from the villages of San Isidro, Gualococti, and San Simon had gathered. The enemy forces were earlier driven from those villages. Commander Tono was in charge of the San Antonio operation. Our forces in Morazan have now driven the enemy from all of his garrisons along the Torola River.

HAVANA CITES VENCEREMOS ON OCCUPATION OF TOWNS

PA051823 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpt] FMLN Forces have occupied the town of Nuevo Eden de San Juan in San Miguel Department for the second time in 10 days, and have also taken the towns of Jucuapa in Usulutan, and San Antonio in Morazan. The rebel station Radio Venceremos said that in taking Nuevo Eden de San Juan, a town which had been fortified after the rebels abandoned it on 23 September, the guerrillas captured many prisoners.

San Antonio, another town occupied by the insurgents, was the last redoubt of paramilitary bands at the service of the Salvadoran regime. These fled to San Isidro, Gualococti, and San Simon, which are also under guerrilla control. Radio Venceremos added that these operations are part of the "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" campaign, initiated last 3 September with the attack on the city of San Miguel, the third most important city in the country.

Describes Guerrilla Campaign

FL051655 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1415 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] With the capture of the important coffee-raising town of Jucuapa, located in the eastern Department of Usulutan, the Salvadoran guerrillas have advanced in their "Independence, Democracy and Liberty" offensive, which was initiated 1 month ago. Jucuapa, located approximately 75 kilometers east of San Salvador in a coffee-growing area [words indistinct] of the country, was taken yesterday by the rebels, who killed and wounded several Salvadoran Army troops in addition to taking dozens of prisoners. Radio Venceremos reported that the insurgents also freed 81 political prisoners in Jucuapa, many of whom had been sentenced to 30 years in jail.

Salvadoran military spokesmen have stated that the guerrilla forces first destroyed a bridge located a short distance from Jucuapa and cut an important roadway that links up with the Pan American Highway. Government reinforcements composed of members of the 3d Infantry Brigade were sent from the city of San Miguel toward the town of Jucuapa, Department of Usulutan, and in that area the Salvadoran Air Force also went into action.

In addition to Jucuapa, the FMLN this week captured the towns of Santa Maria, Ereguayquin, and Concepcion Batres in Usulutan. The town of Nuevo Eden de San Juan in San Miguel Department was taken for the second time in less than 15 days, and San Antonio, Morazan Department, was also captured. FMLN units mounted an artillery attack against the installations of the Jiboa sugar mill, located almost 70 km east of the capital. According to military spokesmen, eight soldiers were killed in the attack.

LAWYER SAYS MANY PRISONERS HELD WITHOUT TRIAL

PA051511 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Oct 83 p 2

[Excerpts] In a special interview with EL MUNDO, Salvadoran Nelson Garcia, president of the Center of Legal Studies, said that out of a total of 4,000 prisoners, 3,600 are being held under preventive arrest, without a determination of whether they are guilty or innocent. He added that these prisoners are currently at Mariona's "La Esperanza" jail, and at the Ilopango's Women's Rehabilitation Center.

Garcia noted that a survey revealed that 50 percent of these prisoners have no defense attorney and are in a situation that has been described by the United Nations as "prisoners without a trial." In other words, Garcia added, they are paying for a crime for which they have not yet been judged. "This situation is against the universal principle of man's right to freedom," Garcia stressed.

UNIVERSITY LAW PROFESSOR REPORTED ABDUCTED

PA060010 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Jose Guillermo Orellana Osorio, a professor at the university law school, has been abducted from his office in the Altos del Danubio neighborhood by heavily armed men in civilian clothing. The men were riding in a light blue pickup truck, with license plate No V-981750. Orellana was seriously injured during the incident.

HAVANA: FDR LEADER SCORES STONE EUROPEAN TOUR

PA042126 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Salvador Samayoa, a prominent leader of the FDR, has declared that U.S. presidential envoy Richard Stone's current visit to Western Europe is being conducted to enlist the support of governments on the Old Continent for the aggressive policy being carried out by Washington in Central America. Samayoa is touring Europe to publicize the Salvadoran people's struggle for liberty.

HAVANA QUOTES BISHOP ON TENANCINGO BOMBINGS

PA032016 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Gregorio Rosas Chavez, the auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, has condemned the Salvadoran regime for the indiscriminate bombings to which it subjected the civilian population in Tenancingo, Cuscatlan Department.

In his usual Sunday homily, the prelate said that nothing justifies this genocide, and that sensible, humanitarian people shake their heads and wonder how such things could have happened. According to Msgr Rosas Chavez, more than 100 people were killed in the criminal bombing by the regime's Air Force, and over twice as many were injured. Most of the victims, he said, were women, children, and old people.

Some 300 others have sought refuge in a church in Santa Cruz, the auxiliary bishop added, and he contrasted this criminal action with the recent release of some 50 prisoners ordered by the guerrilla forces. He added that this demonstrates the FMLN's willingness to abide by the Geneva accords on prisoners of war and to respect human rights.

HAVANA ON NEW ANTI-IMPERIALIST TRIBUNAL CHAPTER

PA031506 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The Executive Secretariat of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America has announced in Managua the formation of the Salvadoran chapter of that entity, which investigates and judges Washington's crimes in this hemisphere. The constitutive document, which was signed by numerous Salvadoran figures, denounces the U.S. intervention in El Salvador, the militarization of Honduras, and the intensification of imperialist aggression against Nicaragua.

The members of the Salvadoran chapter also urged progressive and peace-loving forces in other countries to demand that Washington end its aggressive policy against Central America.

GUATEMALA

STATION: KISSINGER DOES NOT DESERVE WARM WELCOME

PA051828 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Editorial comment by Raul Henriquez: "One of the Main Culprits Will Soon Arrive, Part II"]

[Excerpts] As I said in my previous comments, Henry Kissinger proudly left the Capitol in Washington after being sworn in by the U.S. Congress' Economic Affairs Committee. His concise reply to the questions posed left the senators and representatives of the commission fully convinced.

Nevertheless, by that time -- mid 1972 -- the world economy had already eased off as a natural consequence of Nelson Rockefeller's maneuvers. One of the first reactions provoked by President Nixon's ill-advised action was the increase in oil prices.

And now this man Kissinger comes to unredeemed Latin America as a special adviser on our affairs with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. He could care less for our fate, as he proved during his term as secretary of state, when he was the main culprit for the great impoverishment that is afflicting the world.

Officially, the Guatemalan and other Latin Americans governments have to receive Reagan's envoy with all protocol. We will show him the respect demanded by education, but the peoples will bear in mind the behavior of a person who, even if he did not contrive the economic disaster we face, is one of the main culprits for our plight. Since he caused us such misfortune, we do not feel we should grant him a popular welcome that he does not deserve! Did you know this?

OFFICIALS ON UK TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM BELIZE

PA050429 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Colonel Pablo Nuila, public relations secretary for the presidency of the republic, said today that the UK decision to pull its troops out of Belize will not help solve the differences between Belize and Guatemala or facilitate Guatemala's recovery of that territory. Colonel Nuila said that the Belizean matter is being handled at the Foreign Ministry level.

Federico Fahsen, roving deputy foreign minister, said that the negotiations regarding the future of Belize, should the information on the withdrawal of British troops from that territory be true, could be more productive. He added that without the influence of the British, the Belizeans might reconsider their position and renounce the independence they unilaterally declared 2 years ago. We only hope that when the round of talks on Belize is renewed, it will be productive.

Further Statements

PA060226 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] Federico Fahsen Ortega, roving deputy foreign minister, said yesterday that Guatemala is carefully studying the Belize issue in order to arrive at a final stand with regard to this deep-seated problem.

The diplomat said nothing about the possibility of the Guatemalan Government adopting a new position. He only said that "Guatemala will hold talks directly with the United Kingdom in the search for a peaceful solution to this problem."

Fahsen also said: Our country will continue to defend its interests in Belize, a territory that unilaterally declared its independence as a nation on 21 September 1981.

In addition, he said that Guatemala has reiterated on several occasions that it will not acknowledge the independent status of Belize until an honorable solution is found that satisfies the geographical and historical interests of the Guatemalan nation.

Newsman Ramon Zelada Carrillo, the government spokesman, said: "Our country is observing the withdrawal of British troops from Belize with interest." However, he emphasized that Guatemala would never take advantage of that circumstance to engage in aggressive actions.

Zelada said in conclusion: Our country remains committed to peace, and it will continue to use the path of dialogue to resolve the Belize problem.

ARMY SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES CONDECA, NICARAGUA

PA060002 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Oct 83 p 12

[Text] Colonel Djalma Dominguez has said that the CONDECA[Central American Defense Council] meeting could be a warning to Nicaragua. Army spokesman Francisco Djalma Dominguez also reported yesterday that Guatemala has its own ammunition factory, which could be used to standardize certain calibers for use by the Central American armies.

The military officer commented on the importance of the reemergence of CONDECA, saying that the main objective of CONDECA is to prevent the advance of Marxism-Leninism. Dominguez explained that the members of CONDECA will meet shortly to make decisions on combatting communism for the well-being of the entire ithmus.

Djalma added that the next meeting must take place soon, "because we have a problem to solve." We will now work, in a cordial and harmonious atmosphere, to come up with coordinated and uniform criteria for creating a common front.

CONDECA DOES NOT SEEK TO DESTABILIZE THE SANDINISTS

PRENSA LIBRE asked Col Djalma if one of the objectives of CONDECA is to seek an opportunity to destabilize the Sandinist regime, which has been accused of exporting subversion within the area.

The military spokesman answered: "CONDECA was born of a defensive formula. It has never been offensive." He added that it would be condescending to tell Nicaragua to be cautious. I would say that CONDECA's stance is a warning: "Please do not bother us." The organization, being a part of Central America, might also include Nicaragua, but that country would first have to return to democracy and joint the struggle against Marxism-Leninism.

CONDECA IS AN OPEN FORUM FOR ALL CENTRAL AMERICANS, AND NICARAGUA IS A CENTRAL AMERICAN BROTHER

We are speaking of Nicaragua as a country and not as a government. By this I mean that it is possible that at this moment, anywhere in the world, a government may assume an attitude that contradicts Central America's interests. We will all return to the fold sooner or later, because we all feel the warmth of Central Americanism in our blood.

ON THE WEAPONS FACTORY

Dominguez continued by saying: We would never plan to establish an arms factory to face the Sandinist problem. I have noted that we now use different calibers of ammunition because we have arms of various types. It is necessary to arrive at a standard caliber. For example, it would be logical, when Guatemala has its own ammunition factory, for this ammunition to be used throughout Central America. This does not mean that it is necessary to build a factory. We already have an ammunition factory, Col Djalma Dominguez concluded.

UCN Leader on CONDECA

PA050524 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Ramiro de Leon Carpio, secretary general of the Union of the National Center, UCN, told EL INDEPENDIENTE that the effort being made by area governments to reactivate the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA] is positive because the threat of communism, represented by Nicaragua, is too close to be ignored. De Leon Carpio said we must recognize that the regional crisis is more social than military. He did add, however, that if one needs weapons to fight, it is better to be prepared. Ramiro de Leon Carpio made this statement at the Civil Registry Office, where he was notified of the registration of the UCN board of directors.

ARMY OFFICER CITED ON GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

PA040522 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Guatemala, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Military sources reported today that there are some indications the guerrillas are planning to emerge from the period of military inactivity they have maintained since the Armed Forces launched their offensive in 1981.

Colonel Hector Gramajo, Army deputy chief of staff, accompanied by other military and government officials, held a press conference today for U.S. and foreign correspondents in which he discussed the current political, economic, social, and military situation in Guatemala.

Lieutenant Colonel Arango, Army staff orientation officer, discussed the Guatamalan situation in general, with particular emphasis on the military situation. He stated that the "Firmness 83" campaign was planned in accordance with the military policy in force since 1981, foreseeing a revival of guerrilla activity.

Lt Col Arango further explained that the intent of this plan, a continuation of objecti es drawn up by former President Efrain Rios Montt, is basically to eradicate the rebels' support bases. The Army would give the people "the necessary means of survival." He admitted that the guerrillas still have support bases, but added that the Army has regained the support of 70 percent of the population that cooperate either actively or passively with the rebels.

The civil self-defense patrols were created for this purpose. These patrols, currently 50,000 strong, have as a primary mission defending the civilian population, but they also attempt to regain the support of or neutralize those who sympathize with the rebel groups.

Summarizing the reasons why the people support the rebel groups, Lt Col Arango said that 70 percent of the guerrillas operate in rural areas, and added that the Indians have been ignored. He noted that the rebels are most numerous in the country's northern, central, and western regions.

He said that the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), one of four guerrilla groups operating in the country, is trying to emerge from a period of military inactivity which began in 1981. In addition, Lt Col Arango noted the areas where the Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT), the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), and the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) operate.

These reports coincide with newspaper releases alluding to the possibility of a revival of guerrilla activity following a meeting of the rebel groups' leaders in September.

ARMY KILLS 23 SUBVERSIVES IN ALTA VERAPAZ

PA052346 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Twenty-three subversives died in a clash with a military patrol in the village of Chama, Coban, Alta Verapaz Department. The Army confiscated their personal equipment, documents, propaganda, and food, according to a report from the Army's public relations department.

The official report adds that the clash took place when civilian self-defense patrols were carrying out their work of guarding and ensuring security in the region. The subversives were spotted and the nearest army patrol was informed. The ensuing clash left a toll of 23 dead subversives.

INDIANS SEEK PROTECTION FROM SUBVERSIVES

'A051722 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 4 Oct 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Santo Tomas de Castilla, Izabal -- A total of 200 Kekchi Indians are here under the protection of Military and Naval Zone No 6 after being abandoned in a mountainous area between this department and Alta Verapaz by a group of subversives who had invaded their community and kidnapped them.

According to an officer who asked not to be identified of this military and naval zone headquartered at this port, someone had reported that Sepur Zarco Village on the limits with Alta Verapaz had been invaded by the guerrillas. Military troops were immediately deployed to the area, where they found a very sad situation: 19 members of the civil patrols had died and several families had been kidnapped.

Cornered by the troops, the subversives fled, abandoning those families, which they had planned to use as shields in the event of a clash with the enemy.

HONDURAS

REGIME RESPONDS TO NICARAGUAN LEADER'S THREAT

'A051714 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the Honduran Government's International Information Directorate, on 4 October in Tegucigalpa -- read by announcer]

[Text] In view of the new threats issued by Mr Humberto Ortega, chief of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces, that his troops may attack Honduras at any moment, the national government states that:

1. It continues to support the Contadora peace effort, as it has demonstrated by ratifying the Document of Objectives prepared by the countries that comprise this group. Our desire for peace is firm, and we will consistently maintain it.

2. This does not mean, however, that the government is not determined, with the firm support of its people and its armed branch, to preserve our sovereignty and territorial integrity. To achieve this, we are willing to make the greatest sacrifices.

3. In denouncing this new threat by the aggressive pro-Cuban regime in Managua to the international community, we warn Mr Ortega and his Soviet bloc advisers that the Honduran people will tolerate neither foreign attacks nor incursions into its territory, and that they will use all their resources to defend their homeland and national dignity.

NICARAGUAN INCURSION IN EL PARAISO REPORTED

PA051709 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1340 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Report by Luis Alonso Gomez, from the border with Nicaragua -- live relay]

[Excerpt] The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has attacked Honduras again with an incursion into Dificultades, El Paraiso. EPS troops machinegunned a coffee processing plant and the house of Honduran Jose Perez Calix, who was killed in the attack.

This report was supplied by Jose Eduardo Hernandez, owner of a coffee plantation. Hernandez said the Sandinists entered early yesterday and launched a violent attack with machinegun and mortar fire. In this way, Commander Daniel [as heard] Ortega Saavedra is carrying out his threat to enter Honduran territory in pursuit of individuals they refer to as counterrevolutionaries, whom they allege have bases in Honduras.

FOREIGN SECRETARY PAZ VISITS NETHERLANDS

PA041642 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Honduran Foreign Secretary Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica has visited the International Court of Justice in The Hague, where he was received in special audience by Justice (Fete Camara), the court's vice president, who is from Brazil.

The two officials discussed the peaceful negotiations going on between Honduras and El Salvador to find a definite solution to the border differences between the two Central American states.

While in The Hague, Paz Barnica met with Foreign Affairs Secretary W.F. van Eekelen [title as heard], with whom he discussed the political situation in Central America, efforts to strengthen Honduras' democracy under the leadership of President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, and various economic and social cooperation programs.

The Netherlands official said he completely agrees with the Honduran foreign minister on the efforts made by the government of President Suazo Cordova to find a peaceful negotiated solution to the Central American problem in a general and regional framework. He also stated that the Netherlands definitely suports the negotiations promoted by the Contadora Group, and expressed interest in the similarities between the agenda approved by the Contadora Group and the Honduran peace proposal of 23 March 1982.

EEC DELEGATES PRAISE HONDURAN DEMOCRACY

PA041549 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Exerpt] Mr (Horlanger) and Mrs (Marcel Leigh Korbet), members of the EEC Parliament visiting our country, said yesterday at the National Congress that they are very impressed with the democratic system in Honduras. The two EEC officials said that there is absolute freedom in Honduras, while in Nicaragua there is not even freedom of the press. The two visitors, who are from the FRG, complained yesterday that the Sandinist government would not allow their opinion on the Sandinist system to be published in Nicaragua's newspapers.

The EEC officials praised the organization of the refugee camps in Honduras as well as the humanitarian efforts of the Honduran Government.

NICARAGUA

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES REAGAN SPEECH TO UN

PA051635 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 29 Sep 83 p 16

[Editorial: "Reagan: Works To Cover Up More Aggression"]

[Text] Reagan's cynical pacifist speech at the United Nations, Stone's so-called diplomatic efforts, and the scheduled visit by a bipartisan commission headed by Kissinger to Central America are just attempts to thicken the imperialist smokescreen in order to increase attacks in the area, particularly against Nicaragua.

In other words, this is an effort to cover up the air attacks, the sabotage sections, the presence of the war fleet off our coasts, and, of course, the most open and bare-faced attacks on Nicaraguan customs posts on the border with Honduras and Costa Rica. An efforts is also being made to isolate Nicaragua from international solidarity and to further involve the Costa Rican Government, thus hurting the relations between that country and ours.

The latest provocations are still fresh on our minds. There is the story about the alleged ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] ties with the Nicaraguan Government, which received exaggerated attention in Costa Rica. It is also fresh on our minds that after General Paul Gorman failed in the effort to send Marines to carry out joint maneuvers with the Costa Rican Civil Guardsmen in places near the border with Nicaragua, an agreement was reached on 21 September with President Monge to send U.S. military engineers, to, as they call it, "help in the construction of bridges and roads," especially at strategic places. Recent actions reveal all the latest schemes. But while the aggressions increase, the publicity campaign for the arrival of the bipartisan commission -- whose members include Kirkpatrick, one of Nicaragua's staunchest enemies -- is heightened. We just have to remember that she said that she preferred the Somoza regime over the Sandinist People's Revolution.

'Interventionist Plans' Condemned

PA042104 Managua Sistema Sandinist Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The threatening statements made by the U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica -- accompanied by slanderous accusations against Nicaragua -- and Richard Stone's current tour of several European countries are part of the Reagan administration's preparations to stage large-scale intervention in Nicaragua. If we add to this the meeting held in Guatemala to formalize the reestablishment of CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] we can conclude that last week was a prodigious period in terms of interventionist plans and actions.

The Reagan administration already has the military commanders of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras at its disposal; it is now trying to turn Costa Rica into another Honduras, and to enslave the European governments.

However, Felipe Gonzalez, Olof Palme, Francois Mitterrand, and Andreas Papandrou -- the leaders of Spain, Sweden, France, and Greece, respectively -- have already voiced their opposition to the U.S. plans. The Central American peoples have also made their oppositon known. Thus, Reagan must first reflect on who will be consumed by the fire that he is fanning with his insane foreign policy.

RAMIREZ ON GUATEMALA-HONDURAS-SALVADOR TRIANGLE

PA050318 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a meber of the Nicaraguan Junta, said today in Madrid that the very close ties which our country maintains with the Spanish Government have resulted in broad economic cooperation agreements, despite the efforts made by the Reagan administration to isolate the Sandinist revolution internationally. Ramirez heads a Nicaraguan delegation that will visit Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Algeria.

Our relations with Felipe Gonzalez's government are excellent, Ramirez Mercado said, adding that the intimidation has failed and that everything has been cleared up.

Regarding the attacks launched against Nicaragua by former Somozist guardsmen operating in Honduras and Costa Rica, the Government Junta member said: Our response to these attacks will take their international context into account, but this does not mean that we will attack any other country.

During the interview, Ramirez discussed the Central American triangle formed by the military governments of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, which are trying to revive CONDECA as a means of placing additional pressure on the Sandinist revolution.

Commentary Criticizes CONDECA

PA051406 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Station Commentary: "Reactivating the Central American Defense Council Means Reviving Somozism in Central America"]

[Text] The United States, not satisfied with the attacks on Nicaragua by counterrevolutionary bands trained by the Pentagon and the CIA, is prompting the reactionary regimes in Central America to redouble their activities to overthrow the Sandinist government. For this purpose, efforts have resumed to revive the Central American Defense Council, known as CONDECA. This military block was created in 1972 under Washington's aegis as a means of aggression against Cuba. For practical purposes, it subsequently ceased to exist.

The agenda of the secret meeting of the defense ministers of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras held in Guatemala over the weekend included the revival of CONDECA. The United States, as it did 20 years ago, is setting this plan in motion to disguise its actions, claiming there is an increased communist danger to the Western Hemisphere. The final document, which was clearly dictated by General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command, expressed the intention of the dictatorships patronized by the United States to redouble CONDECA's activities.

With U.S. approval, the role of head of the bloc is being played by Guatemalan Oscar Mejia Victores, the new White House protege. The official representative of the Guatemalan armed forces declared that the resurgence of CONDECA has been triggered by the need to respond to the danger posed by the Sandinists. This statement leaves no room for doubt that the plan to revive this military bloc in Central America is aimed at crushing revolutionary Nicaragua. It was not by chance the the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction described this new attempt at resuscitating CONDECA as a further step in the escalation of U.S. aggression against the Sandinist revolution, and as an attempt to prevent the settlement of the Central American problem.

D'ESCOTO CLAIMS DIPLOMATIC VICTORY AT UN

PA050458 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, speaking in New York, described the recommendation made by the chairman of the UN General Assembly that the Central American issue be included in the assembly's agenda as a diplomatic victory for Nicaragua.

The decision was adopted by consensus following a lengthy and heated debate involving delegates from 22 countries. The chairman postponed assignment of the issue to the agenda until tomorrow. Nicaragua proposed that the matter be brought up before the plenary session, and it is expected that this, too, will be endorsed by the chairman. However, the debate will probably not take place for several weeks, as Nicaragua agreed to postpone the discussion in order to give the Security Council time to receive a report on the deterioration of the regional situation.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR SAYS OIL SUPPLIES TO CONTINUE

PA051944 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Mexican Ambassador Augusto Gomez Villanueva yesterday said that Mexico's foreign policy is not opportunistic; it is firmly based on universal principles that are part of its national history, such as self-determination, respect for all nations, nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries, the juridical equality of states, the peaceful solution of international controversies, and solidarity cooperation as a method to seek peace.

The ambassador stressed that Mexico will not be trapped by provocations that seek to increase psychological tensions or start useless discussions that oppose the joint efforts being carried out for detente in Central America. Therefore, President Miguel de la Madrid's government will continue to supply oil to Nicaragua, as it has done so far. Oil will also be supplied to other Central American and Caribbean nations, in line with the San Jose Agreement jointly signed with Venezuela, which has been extended for another year.

The diplomat reiterated that Mexican oil supplies have not been interrupted, nor is there a reason for them to be interrupted. The spirit of the San Jose Agreement is for effective cooperation with countries that do not have their own deposits, such as Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic.

Referring to the allegations that the IMF has exerted pressure on Mexico to stop its oil shipments to Nicaragua, the ambassador said: We consider it a slanderous report, unreliable and senseless. He added that the stories seek to create confusion at a time when the Contadora Group is carrying out serious contacts to choose political negotiation as the most rational way to achieve peace in the region.

Ambassador Gomez Villanueva recalled the aggressions against his country's sovereignty. He said his government has never allowed the slightest variation in its prestigious and honest foreign policy. It is not altered by temporary situations that are created by any warmongering violence, even less now that Mexico has joined other nations in the attempt to replace the blind voice of cannons with the constructive fertility of a dialogue, the Mexican diplomat's statement concludes.

INTERIOR MINISTRY: LA PRENSA CANCELS EDITION

PA051827 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the Directorate of Communications Media of the Interior Ministry, dated 2100, 4 October 1983; read by an Interior Ministry official -- live]

[Text] The Directorate of the Communications Media of the Interior Ministry reports to the people of Nicaragua.

1. The grave situation being experienced in Central America is the result of the present U.S. Administration's plotting. In connivance with it, some puppet regimes in the area are organizing all their forces to ruin the people's struggle, particularly in our homeland, which has liberated itself from the imperialist orbit of exploitation.

2. On a domestic level, the traitorous sectors are assuming positions that intend to justify the warmongering arms buildup against the Nicaraguan people.

3. Thus, the newspaper LA PRENSA has increased its level of misinformation, with the intention of forcing us to take measures that are suitable for their misinformation campaign.

4. In view of our revolutionary government's responsible and mature attitude and its attempts to minimize unauthorized material and the time used to review it, they have orchestrated a maneuver which is well known by our people -- the decision not to circulate today, 4 October 1983.

5. In line with our principles and our policy of truth, which is the policy of the revolution, we report to the people of Nicaragua that this is only another maneuver by the U.S. Administration's lackeys. We reiterate our pledge to create with our maturity and firmness a front that will stop the maneuvers used by the enemies of our people to justify the aggressions.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUPS REPORTEDLY FEUDING

PA051415 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Helpless, and with a low morale, Somozist counterrevolutionary leaders are attacking each other. Accusing each other of responsibility for the bitter past experienced by the Nicaraguan people, of being favored by Reagan's imperialism, of lack of support, etc., the political groups that are in the United States, Costa Rica, and Honduras have begun to show their helplessness and their low morale.

International news agencies which constantly highlight their unbelievable war bulletins issued "somewhere in Nicaragua" are now reporting a squabble between leaders of various little groups.

Former LA PRENSA editor Jose Davila Membreno went into exile in Costa Rica. He told LA NACION that he was the founder of a so-called Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, and issued a statement against the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, accusing it of being overrun with Somozists who are responsible for the bitter past the Nicaraguan people had to endure.

Davila Membreno also maintained that the presence of Somozist Colonel Enrique Bermudez in the FDN leadership implies a return to the Somozist past, just as is the case with the former National Guardsmen who are members of ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] the group run by the traitor [referring to Eden Pastora], Robelo, and Adolfo Calero, the former manager of the Coca Cola Bottling Company.

In response, another former LA PRENSA editor -- Oscar Leonardo Montalvan -- defended the FDN, which is headquartered in Honduras. He replied, in the San Jose newspaper LA REPUBLICA, that Davila Membreno had unfairly attacked his organization and the thousands of FDN supporters.

I had fraternal feelings toward him at one time, but I must now reject his unfortunate and mistaken remarks. He can get very emotional and personal about this, disregarding the Nicaraguan tragedy and the fact that all of us, to some extent, were responsible for defending personal interests, trying to preserve economic benefits, or maintaining privileges or quotas of power, Montalvan noted.

Davila Membreno turned against the Somozist gangsterism he formerly espoused and criticized Sandinism, endorsing a third way, and maintaining that ARDE has not wanted to join the FDN.

In Mexico, the newspaper EL HERALDO DE MEXICO published almost simultaneously a statement by Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro accusing the Honduran Army of persecuting his Nicaraguan Revolutionary Forces, FARN. He protested the fact that his combatants are being disarmed and sent to refugee camps. He noted that the CIA is giving economic support to the FDN, which has no supporters, and that the Reagan administration is making a historic mistake.

It is once again very clear how imperialism deals with these counterrevolutionary groups which attack the Nicaraguan people from neighboring countries, with the complicity of the military authorities of those nations that speak of peace proposals and neutrality while armed groups and planes filled with guns strafe and bomb Nicaraguan territory, where the people, together with the border guardsmen, the militiamen, and the reservists, are making the slogan "They will not pass" a reality.

COSTA RICAN DEPUTIES INVESTIGATE BORDER ATTACK

PA051231 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose -- A group of Costa Rican deputies who visited the Nicaraguan border has affirmed that some of the attacks launched on 28 September against the Nicaraguan post at Penas Blancas originated in Costa Rica.

The group, made up of deputies of six of the eight parties represented in the Legislative Assembly, thought that the rifles and mortars were fired directly from Costa Rica, which explained why the three Sandinist soldiers killed fell only 10 meters from the Costa Rican borderline, according to Deputy Alvaro Montero.

It was announced that the investigation of the incident will be completed next week, after which it will be possible to adopt significant measures, including the dismissal of some Rural Guard officials.

Socialist Deputy Alvaro Montero said that one of the chiefs of the Rural Guard on the northern border of the country admitted to the legislators that he knew of the attack prior to 28 September, and the guards decided to get out of the area to prevent being caught in the crossfire between the Sandinist troops and the counterrevolutionaries.

HAVANA ON ACTIONS AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

60 Counterrevolutionary Casualties

PA041802 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Captain [Francisco] Leon Picado, chief of the Sandinist People's Militias in Jinotega, reported that from 25 September to 2 October his forces inflicted more than 60 casualties on the counterrevolutionary groups in clashes that occurred in that northern Nicaragua department.

The Sandinist officer said that, during this period, 16 revolutionary fighters were killed. Capt Picado also said that the Somozist forces are receiving material support from the Honduran Army and cited the case of an airplane from that country's Air Force which dropped food supplies and ammunition to counterrevolutionary groups operating on El Chamorro Hill.

Somozist Plane Downed

PA052231 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has reported that antiaircraft batteries of the Sandinist People's Army have downed a plane carrying seven former Somozist guardsmen. The plane was destroyed in the skies over Los Cedros, 25 km north of Rio Blanco, Matagalpa.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry issued a communique noting that the place, a DC-3C, took off from the El Aguacate airstrip in the Honduran town of Catacama. The report notes that three members of the crew were captured after the plane crashed near the Nicaraguan town of Los Cedros. All three were injured, and the other two were found dead.

The communique reports that two other former Somozist guardsmen were able to bail out and are now being pursued by the Sandinist People's Army.

71 Anti-Sandinist Casualties

PA052350 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army and militias have killed 10 more Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who were fleeing to Honduras.

The clashes that are taking place in the hilly areas of the northern Department of Jinotega are a continuation of those that have been taking place since 28 September, when a force of former Somozist guards tried to settle deep inside Nicaraguan territory.

According to reports, 71 counterrevolutionaries have died in these operations.

REAGAN APPROVAL OF RADIO MARTI REPORTED

PA051726 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has approved the decree authorizing the operation of Radio Marti, which will broadcast propaganda against the Cuban revolution.

The subversive station will operate with a $14-million budget this year, and an additional $11 million will be added in next year's U.S. budget. In order to meet congressional requirements, Reagan entrusted the station's operation to the VOA. The anti-Cuban station will broadcast propaganda against Cuba 14 hours a day.

Perez Huerrero Scores Decision

PA051859 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Anti-Cuban radio transmissions from the United States represent an aggression in the face of which we will not just cross our arms. We will respond with all our means. This statement was made here in Havana by Antonio Perez Huerrero, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba.

In referring to the decision of the U.S. Congress, which on a request from President Ronald Reagan approved radio programs against Cuba, Perez Huerrero said such transmissions represent an aggression and an attack on our fatherland's sovereignty. Perez Huerrero added that in view of this situation, the Cuban people have to respond with repudiation, energy, combativeness, and ideological firmness. Perez Huerrero said this is not a radio transmissions war, but a confrontation between ideas and convictions, a challenge that the Cuban people will face with no hesitation at all.

The anti-Cuban transmissions will function as part of the Voice of America, with a $14-million budget that will be increased in the next fiscal year. The plans call for 14 hours of transmissions directed specifically against Cuba. President Ronald Reagan signed the decree yesterday authorizing the operation of the anti-Cuban radio station.

MALMIERCA SCORES U.S. AT UN NONALIGNED MEETING

FL052100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has asserted at the United Nations that we must close the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement in order to win the battle for peace, independence, and liberty.

At the plenary session of the Nonaligned Movement's meeting at the United Nations, the Cuban foreign minister stressed the movement's growing importance and the decisive role it must play in the complex internatinal situation. He noted that in every region of the world there are hot spots of conflict where nonaligned countries are suffering the aggression or threats of the United States and its allies, Israel and South Africa.

Malmierca described the meeting as an important contribution toward strengthening the unity and action capability of Nonaligned Movement.

U.S. SCHOLARS CRITICIZE 'POLICY OF HOSTILITY'

PA030428 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Hundreds of U.S. scholars meeting in Mexico City have urged President Ronald Reagan's government to end its policy of hostility toward Cuba and to begin negotiations to normalize relations. A statement to this effect is included in a document issued at the conclusion of a 3-day meeting of the Latin American Studies Association attended by 2,000 American scholars. PRENSA LATINA reported that the most debated subjects involved Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and the British-U.S. aggression against Argentina during the Malvinas conflict.

The document urging the U.S. government to hold negotiations with Cuba was issued by students, professors, and researchers from 19 U.S. universities. They also demanded that all travel restrictions to Cuba for U.S. citiznes be lifted.

(Wayne Smith), a former head of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana who was removed from office by President Reagan, was one of the speakers. Smith said that communications between the United States and Cuba were broken more than 5 years ago because the U.S. government has never wanted to discuss important subjects. He criticized U.S. policy in Central America [words indistinct] complete lack of interests [words indistinct] in efforts toward negotiations.

GRANMA COMMENTS ON REAPPEARANCE OF CONDECA

PA042008 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The United States finds the reappearance of the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, necessary at this time when the Nicaraguan revolution in Central America is consolidating despite imperialist and counterrevolutionary hostility, the Cuban weekly GRANMA states in its latest edition. The Cuban Communist Party's official organ states that Ronald Reagan's government should remember CONDECA's total failure in attempting to save the Somoza dictatorship, which it tried to prop up with maneuvers in Nicaraguan territory.

The Cuban weekly points out that since CONDECA's initiation in the 1960's, it has been advised by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and in 1966 its regulations were modified to allow CIA personnel to form part of the organization.

In another part of the commentary, GRANMA states that this organization -- which has been inoperative since 1979 when Nicaragua withdrew after the Sandinist triumph -- was also formed by Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, and Costa Rica, and its main objective was to prevent the triumph of revolutionary forces in the region. GRANMA points out that the revival of CONDECA is nothing more than another dangerous step taken by Reagan's government in his counterrevolutionary strategy in Central America, which is directed primarily against the Nicaraguan revolution.

FUTURE 'SOCIAL UPHEAVAL' IN BRAZIL CITED

FL031342 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Brazil's economic crisis has been the cause of a series of contrasting situations in that country. Tent cities have appeared beside the high-rise buildings in the country's modern cities and the unemployed and those people without resources have sought refuge in these tent cities.

The shanty towns of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo have grown like mushrooms. Their inhabitants are continuously seeking work and begging for food, and they have no other alternative than desperation.

The spectre of hunger is spreading dramatically throughout Brazil, presaging a social upheaval that will have no precedent in the country.

HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER RECEIVED IN CSSR

FL052110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2014 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] CSSR Education Minister Milan Vondruska today in Prague received Cuban Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret, who is on an official visit to that country.

Vondruska briefed the Cuban minister on that European country's school reorganization plan, included in the overall development of the educational system. He also explained to the Cuban delegation the current work of the national high school. Milan Vondruska cited the progress of his country's scientific and technical development and its practical application in the (?industrial) sector.

ICAP OFFICIALS MEET WITH GUINEAN REPRESENTATIVES

FL051700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1426 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] A friendly meeting with leaders of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples [ICAP] was held by diplomatic representatives of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the independence of that African country. Rosario Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and vice president of Cuban-African Friendship Associaton, called attention to the bonds of friendship that join the peoples of Cuba and Guinea and stressed the aspiration that relations between the two states will continue to develop.

CUBA REPORTS 4-PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH

FL060035 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Concluding a Camaguey meeting which analyzed the 1984 economic plan, Humberto Perez, alternate member of the Politburo, announced that the national economy registered a growth of approximately 4 percent during the first 9 months of this year.

It was reported that the economic plan is progressing favorably throughout the country, despite the limitations faced due to adverse climatic conditions, the world recession, and the renegotiation of a portion of Cuba's foreign debt.

It was also suggested that, in carrying out the 1984 economic conservation foremost in their minds while performing assigned tasks. The meeting presented an overall picture of the progress achieved in Camaguey Province during the past few years, and it announced the projected goals for 1984.

EAST CARIBBEAN CENTRAL BANK BOARD MEETS 5 OCT

FLO51816 Bridgetown CANA in English 1626 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Oct 5 (CANA) -- The seven-member board of directors of the newly-constituted East Caribbean Central Bank, formerly the East Caribbean Currency Authority, is meeting for the first time here today under the chairmanship of Bank Governor Kittian Cecil Jacobs.

Other members of the board, representing the seven member states of the St Lucia-based sub-regional grouping, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (DECS) are: Noel Walling (Antigua and Barbuda), Alec Lazare (Dominica), Chasley David (Grenada), Bertram Osborne (Montserrat), William Kelsick (St Kitts-Nevis), Nicholas Taylor (St Lucia), and John Thompson [St Vincent and The Grenadines).

The currency authority was created in January 1965 to provide common currency regulations for eight British Caribbean colonies with headquarters in Bridgetown, but Barbados withdrew in 1974 and a year later the headquarters were moved to Basseterre.

On July 5 this year, representatives of the remaining seven territories met in the Trinidad and Tobago capital to sign the agreement upgrading the authority into a fully fledged Central Bank.

The Central Bank's 55-member staff includes Deputy Governor Errol Allen of St Vincent, head of Banking Division Milton Moving (Nevis), head of Research Division Eustace Liburd (Nevis), head of Currency Division Eric Osborne (St Lucia), and International Auditor Franklyn Maitland [St Lucia). Its management is complemented by Kanagasabathy, deputy governor of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, on assignment from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as Director of Operations, and Isidore Haimoff from the Bank of Israel, assigned by the IMF as Director of Bank Supervision.

ANTIGUA-BARBUDA

BIRD URGES WIDER PARTICIPATION IN ARMS TALKS

FLO42355 Bridgetown CANA in English 2030 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, Oct 4, CANA-REUTER -- Antigua and Barbuda today called for broader participation in disarmament talks and said the United Nations should be present at the negotiations in Geneva between the superpowers on limiting nuclear weapons.

Lester Bird, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs for Antigua and Barbuda, told the General Assembly that it could not leave discussion of disarmement to those countries which had developed and stock-piled nuclear weapons.

"... Antigua and Barbuda calls for the fullest internationalisation of the discussions on arms limitation and disarmament. At the very least the United Nations should have a presence at the Geneva talks," Bird said. The United Nations should also find practical ways of alerting the world to the dangers of arms escalation, he said.

"My country...resents the fact that we are simply a pawn in a series of global war games. We call upon this body, we urge all nations large and small, we summon all peoples white and black, to resist the tyranny of the minority and to call to account those governments whose philosophy of militarism threatens the survival of all," Bird said.

On Antarctica, Bird said the whole world should have the democratic right to hold known officials accountable for activities undertaken in the area. Since 1959, he said, a handful of countries had "arrogated to themselves the right to manage Antarctica under the Antarctic Treaty." The treaty has so far been signed by 28 countries. Decisions on Antarctica should not be confined to a few countries meeting in secret sessions, Bird added. The question of Antarctica has been placed on the General Assembly's agenda for the current session at the request of Antigua and Barbuda and Malaysia.

On Central America, Bird said his delegation welcomed the United States effort to look for ways to solve the region's problems be setting up a commission under Henry Kissinger. But he said the cause of peace and stability was set back by those who sought military solutions to deep-seated social and economic ills and by those who sought to exploit difficult economic circumstances in order to impose an ideology.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER ADAMS SCORES WORLD BANK PROPOSAL

FL041214 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] Bridgetown, Sep 27, (CANA) -- Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams has said he will fight a World Bank proposal to "graduate" this country, thus making it ineligible for millions of dollars in development loans.

He told the independent locally owned DAILY NATION newspaper that the proposal was "absurd" and was one that would occupy top priority for his four-man delegation attending the annual joint meeting of the Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which began today in Washington. "The attempt to graduate Barbados, which would have the effect of making us ineligible for certain development loans, is one of my main concerns at this meeting here in Washington," Adams said.

According to the newspaper, the move by the World Bank to "graduate" Barbados is being linked to the country's successful efforts in carrying out its economic and social development programmes in recent years. The Prime Minister explained: "The World Bank is arguing that because of our gross national product (GNP) per capita income, we should be graduated into a different category of countries. It is beyond me why the World Bank would even think of making such a proposal."

Barbados' per capita income of US$3,520 is one of the highest in the Western hemisphere, and only the Bahamas and oil-rich Trinidad and Tobago among Caribbean Community (Caricom) states have higher per capita incomes. Adams said: "The problem here lies in the use of per capita figures, and it is unthinkable that the World Bank would wish to place us in the same category as Argentina. We have had a number of difficulties in the past with the World Bank and we intend to deal with this attempt at graduating our country."

The NATION said Barbados was in a continuing battle with some international development agencies which consider it to be too well off for certain forms of assistance.

IMPLEMENTATION OF UN RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA URGED

FL041751 Bridgetown CANA in English 1256 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, Oct 4, CANA-REUTER -- Barbados has said it supported calls for immediate implementation of a United Nations resolution setting out an independence plan for Namibia (South West Africa). Louis Tull, the Barbadian minister for foreign affairs, said that the Security Council must act to ensure compliance with its resolutions and to end the destabilisation of southern African front-line states.

"We support the call for immediate implementation of the United Nations plan approved in Security Council resolution 435," Tull said, referring to proposals for a Namibian settlement, including UN-supervised elections.

He said that South Africa had maintained its position of arrogant defiance and intransigence. South Africa had continued to challenge numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, which called for an end to apartheid (racial segregation) as well as to Namibian independence, the Barbadian minister added.

Tull said his country was deeply concerned that a five-nation contact group comprising the United States, Britain, Canada, France, and West Germany had not yet been able to find a viable solution to the Namibian problem. The contact group had not successfully defended itself against the charge that it had helped to prolong an illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, he said.

Tull said Barbados "very strongly supports" reservations expressed by the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which he said had "time and again called the attention of the world to the economic plunder of the resources of Namibia."

On Central America, Tull said Barbados supported the efforts of the Contadora Group of Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela and praised the group's attempts to arrange consultations among all the protagonists in the conflict. The origins of the situation were based in social and economic ills that had faced the area for decades, Tull said. "We feel there must be a scaling down of the flow of arms and other intervention if a quick resolution of the (Central American) issue is to be achieved," he added.

OFFICIALS TALK WITH SOUTHERN AFRICAN DELEGATION

FL052310 Bridgetown CANA in English 2123 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 5, CANA -- Two representatives of a fledgling Southern Africa Integration Organisation, now on a Caribbean tour, held talks here today with Barbados Government officials on how their movement can learn from the regional experience, one of the representatives said. Peter Mmusi, chairman of the three-year-old Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), told CANA he and Ambassador Arthur Blumeris of Zimbabwe met Acting Prime Minister Bernard St John and officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Mmusi, vice-president of Botswana, and Blumeris, executive secretary of the SADCC Council of Ministers, arrived here last night from Guyana where they met officials of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat. Mmusi said the purpose of the regional trip, arranged by the Commonwealth Secretariat, was essentially to see in what ways the nine-nation SADCC can learn from the Caricom experience.

The two officials leave tomorrow for St Lucia where they will have similar discussions with officials of the St Lucia Government and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States. The SADCC groups Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Mozambique, Angola, Malawi, Zambia, and Tanzania.

JAMAICA

DROP IN SUGAR PRODUCTION CLOSES REFINERIES

FLO51801 Bridgetown CANA in English 1709 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 5, (CANA) -- Jamaica's state-owned National Sugar Company (NSC) has shut down its seven factories, effectively laying off more than 11,000 workers, the company announced today. The NSC said it hoped the move would only be temporary. The NSC said that its dire economic situation had been aggravated by a drop in sugar production, resulting in reduced revenues, as well as increased costs because of the government's formalisation of the parallel exchange market here.

While many inputs for the sugar industry have to be bought with foreign exchange acquired on the substantially more expensive parallel market, earnings from sugar exports have to be lodged with the Central Bank at the official exchange rate of 1.78 dollars to the U.S. dollar.

"The company has so far been unable to raise the funds necessary to maintain operations and repair its factories," the NSC said. "It is therefore forced to reduce its fixed costs, bearing in mind that some 80 percent of the industry's operating costs fall into that category." Because of this, the NSC was reducing "its manning levels to essential services only," the sugar company said. It said, however, that efforts were going ahead to resolve the financial crisis and that "normalcy is expected to return on a phased basis as soon as the necessary level of funding is secured." It was not indicated whether this would be possible before the start of the next crop, due to open in mid-November. The NSC employs directly about 11,800 people. A company source [said] "in effect most of them have been laid off and the NSC put on hold."

ST KITTS-NEVIS

SIMMONDS TO CONSIDER SIGNING DEFENSE AGREEMENT

FLO51741 Bridgetown CANA in English 1723 GMT 5 Oct 83

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] United Nations, Oct 5, CANA -- While newly independent St Kitts-Nevis will consider being party to a defence and security agreement grouping several eastern Caribbean states, it would not adhere to the pact if it aimed at keeping governments in power, Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds has said here.

In an interview here with the Caribbean News Agency (CANA), Dr Simmonds said that his government would study the agreement before deciding on the next step. The document signed in Dominica last year commits Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, St Lucia, and St Vincent and the Grenadines to a joint effort to protect their marine boundaries and discourage smuggling, among other things.

Dr Simmonds told CANA "we are now going to study the document and if we find we are satisfied with it we certainly will decide on joining." He said that his country, which became independent from Britain September 19, was now particularly interested in such an agreement because St Kitts-Nevis needed to protect its waters.

The agreement has been criticised by regional opposition groups which contend that it is aimed at keeping governments in power. But Dr Simmonds said "I will not be part of anything that keeps governments in power. Like I said I have not yet read the document, but we are going to study it."

In his interview, Dr Simmonds said that his country, which has just become the 158th member of the United Nations, will attempt "to study issues very carefully and to act accordingly." He said that St Kitts-Nevis had joined the international organisation with a "burning desire to assist in fostering peace throughout the world," adding that his newly independent twin island contribution to the United Nations "can't be measured in the (small) size of the islands."

During the Security Council debate on the question of accepting St Kitts-Nevis to the international body, Richard Ovinnikov, the Soviet delegate, had said his country welcomed the new state and "was ready to establish diplomatic relations with this new state." But Dr Simmonds, when asked about establishing formalities with Moscow, replied "sure we would consider establishing relations with everybody...but it is not a priority."

"We are seeking to be friends with everybody, we want no enemies," he declared, but stressed that establishing diplomatic relations with countries at this time was not a number one priority for his government.

CCC LAMBASTS UK FOR SANCTIONING CONSTITUTION

FL042130 Bridgetown CANA in English 2048 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 4, CANA -- CARIBBEAN CONTACT, a monthly newspaper published by the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC), has lambasted Britain for sanctioning the Constitution under which St Kitts-Nevis gained political independence last month. In a hard-hitting editorial in its October edition, CONTACT said the Constitution which gives Nevis the legal basis to secede from St Kitts when it wishes augurs well for further political and geographical fragmentation in the region.

"We know how anxious Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government is to allow President Ronald Reagan's administration to have its way in the Caribbean..." the paper commented, adding: "But we refuse to believe that the British lacked the ingenuity to have avoided a constitution that encourages less than 12,000 Nevisians...to keep harbouring secessionist tendencies."

Under the Constitution, two thirds of Nevisians voting in favour of a break-away in a referendum is enough for the Nevis authorities to end their association with St Kitts. Anguilla, a former part of the state of St Kitts-Nevis, seceded in 1967.

CONTACT said the governments of the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) owe it to the region to strive to prevent Nevis from breaking away from St Kitts. "Given the existing problems of coping with cultural and ideological pluralism in the region, the last thing we need is for some of our mini-islands to follow the Anguilla lesson," the paper said.

CONTACT said Tobago's "respect" for remaining in twin-island union with Trinidad despite their differences seems to have something to teach other multi-island Caribbean states. "The estimated 40,000 people of Tobago...seem to have something to teach other multi-island states by their respect for maintaining territorial integrity and sovereignty and for insisting on peaceful dialogues with the central government in Port-of-Spain, even in the face of very legitimate grievances," the paper said.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

COMMUNISTS SCORE COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS SUMMIT

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[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 3, CANA -- Last month's Commonwealth finance ministers' summit here contributed nothing to solving the current world economic crisis, CLASS STRUGGLE newspaper of the small Communist Party of Trinidad and Tobago (CPTT), said. In its latest issue, the paper said the finance ministers achieved nothing "despite bombastic slogans and high sounding phrases." The paper said this stemmed directly from "the fact that the grave financial and other crisis gripping the capitalist-revisionist world economy is a consequence of the very system of imperialism and neo-colonialism."

CLASS STRUGGLE charged that the Commonwealth was a legacy of the British empire and "could never serve as a medium through which the dependent countries could make progress in the legitimate desire for more equal relations with the developed capitalist and imperialist states."

It said facts presented at the Commonwealth meeting showed that the United States and other developed countries were shifting the burden of the world crisis onto the developing countries through "enlarging aid and credits."

"The countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have been saddled with debts of over 1,500 billion dollars (1 TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.)," said CLASS STRUGGLE, "and are forced to pay over 120 billion dollars every year to meet the interest on these debts."